

THE TIMES

Government defeated in Lords on school transport

House of Lords last night rejected by 216 votes to 112 the clause in the Education (No 2) Bill which allows local authorities to charge for school transport. It was Government's first important

defeat and many Conservative peers rallied to reject the clause. Later Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education, said he could not say how the Government would respond to the defeat.

Majority of 104 against payments

LUGH NOYES
Parliamentary Correspondent

Government last night rejected its first important

it since the general election many Conservative peers

to the call of the Duke

of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal of

and, to throw out the

in the Education (No 2) Bill which allows local authorities to charge "as they think

for school transport.

clause was rejected by

votes to 112, a majority

of 104, despite frantic attempts

to please angry rural com-

munities and churchmen of

denomination. The Gov-

ernment's various amend-

ments to the clause were

referred to the House of

Commons, where the

Government was outwardly

defeated yesterday not to give

any further, but it will

have to think carefully

the Bill returns in its

defeated form to the Commons,

immediately after the defeat,

Mark Carlisle, QC, Secre-

tary of State for Education,

was not at this stage

able to say how the Govern-

ment would reprobate the de-

feat or how the Government

would have to consult his

colleagues before making his

mind.

ally upset at the unexpected

defeat of the majority against

Government, which indicates

that the revolt had spread

widely than had been

expected by government business

ministers. Mr Carlisle said he

had those voting against

school transport charges

wrong, and that they mis-

understood the effect of what

the Government was doing. He be-

lieved that local authorities

had imposed only mod-

erate charges.

revolt was one of the

determined shows of militancy

that the Government has

had from within its ranks

not confined to the House of

Lords. At the repair stage in

Commons, it was clear that

it was ripe on the Conserva-

tives, and in spite of

its work by the Govern-

ment whips, the transport clause

was passed with one of the

smallest majorities of the pre-

sent Parliament and with 13

Conservative MPs voting against

the proposal.

It seems certain that, bol-

stered by the stand taken in

the Lords, many more MPs can

be expected to have the courage

of their convictions and take up

the cudgels on behalf of their

rural constituents.

The stage was set for a clear-

cut showdown on the issue when

Lady Young, Minister of State

for Education, announced that

the various amendments to the

Bill had been agreed to by the

Opposition.

As one parliamentarian noted,

it was essential that the con-

stituents should be consulted

on the issue all over the

country.

Lord Soper, former leader of

the Methodist Church,

Another powerful voice call-

ing for the rejection of the

clause was that of Lord Butler

of Saffron Walden, former Con-

servative Deputy Prime Minis-

ter, who described the pro-

posals as a breach of faith on

the part of the Government.

The proposed changes would

upset not only the Roman

Catholics but the Anglican

Federal Council and the Union

of Teachers.

Lord Butler said that in 50

years of public life he had

received as many letters on an

issue on only two previous

occasions: the 1944 Education

Act and Suez. Politics, he said,

was largely a matter of the

heart, and people felt deeply

on the issue all over the

country.

He urged the house not to take

a step which would create or

maintain any bitterness in the

settlement which had been

created between the churches

and the state.

Lady Young said that the

Cabinet had decided that

savings must be made in the

education budget, but that they

should come from the non-

educational parts such as

meals, milk and transport. The

Government's aim was to pre-

serve the basic fabric of the

education system and, in par-

ticular, the teacher numbers.

Lady Young said that under

the proposals no family would

have to pay an economic charge

for transport; they were being

asked to pay a contribution to

the cost of transport. The

national subsidy for school

transport in 1980 would still

total £100m and 50 per cent of

that would go to subsidies to

the shire counties.

He gave warning that if the

proposal went ahead the Gov-

ernment would find it hard to

get agreement on the closure of

more village schools. Once

broken, twice shy.

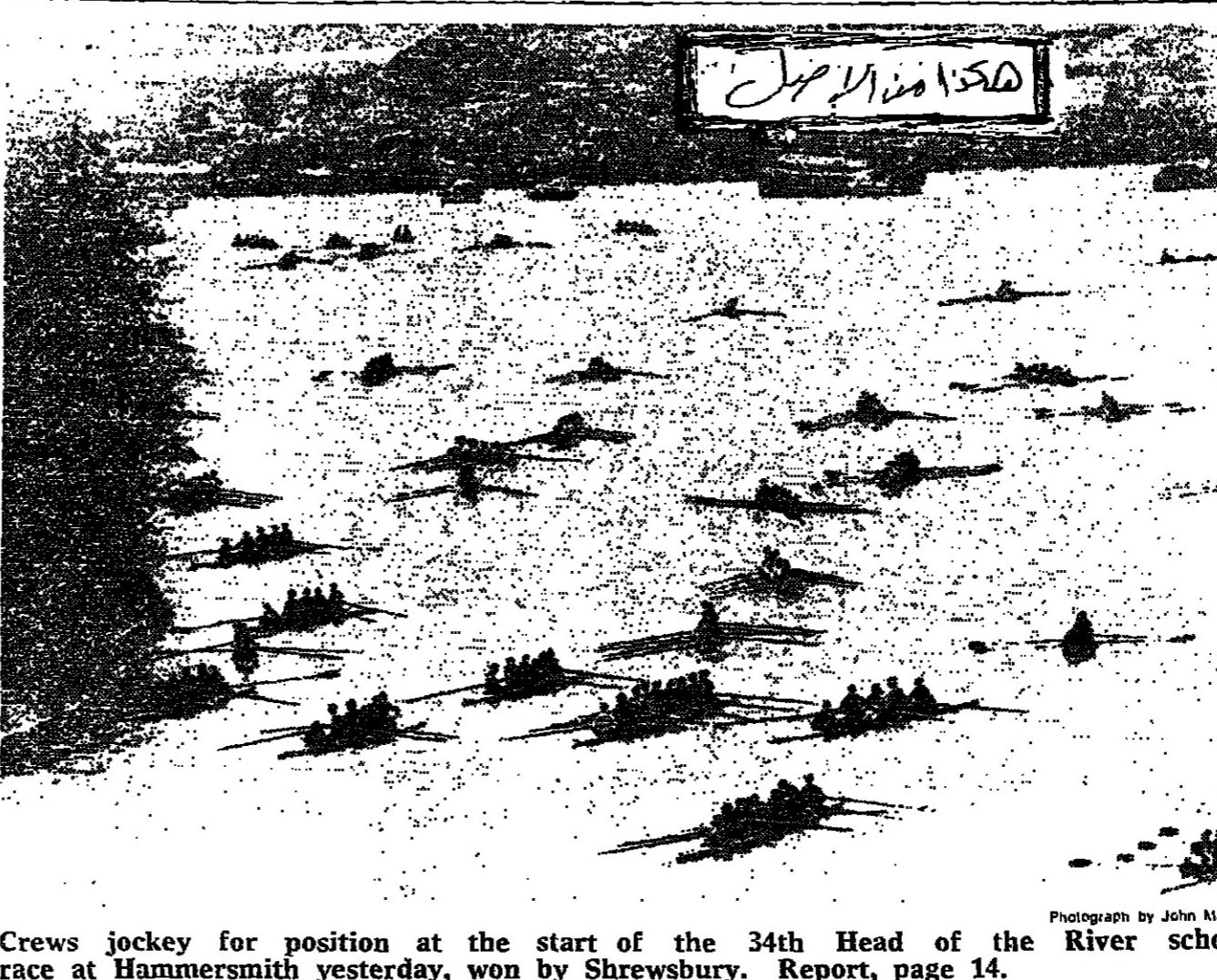
As the debate continued it

soon became clear that the

Anglican bishops were joining

forces with the duke, as did

Parliamentary report, page 11



Photograph by John Knelling

Crews jockey for position at the start of the 34th Head of the River schools race at Hammersmith yesterday, won by Shrewsbury. Report, page 14.

Alternative Olympics sought in move involving 50 countries

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Countries planning to boycott the Moscow games in protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan have been invited to attend a meeting in Geneva to discuss sites for an alternative games.

The United States and Australia, who are behind the scheme, want events to be held at four or five venues around the world in the last two weeks of August. Among the places of discussion are Brisbane and Nairobi.

At least 50 countries are estimated to be planning to boycott the Moscow games, it was not known how many of them would be attending the meeting on Monday.

The Opposition and most of the MPs who rose to speak in the House of Commons yesterday supported the proposal.

Monday will be a supply day, and it is understood that Opposition business managers offered all or any part of it to Mr St John-Stevens for the Olympics debate. They would want their supply day back at a later date—but were prepared to wait for it until the Easter recess.

The row over the timing of the debate had been simmering behind the scenes all week. On Monday, it is rumoured, the collective view of the House is to be to influence public opinion both here and abroad.

Mr St John-Stevens came under fire from many of his own backbenchers. The prevailing view was summed up by Mr Terence Higgins, MP for

Continued on page 8, col 6

Mr Mugabe shifts emphasis to change

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 13

The robust honeymoon between Mr Robert Mugabe, Rhodesia's Prime Minister-designate, and the country's 220,000 whites may be nearing an end.

During the week after his party's election victory the emphasis of his public statements was on reconciliation and reassuring white interests. Today, however, he talked about the changes he intends to introduce after the country becomes independent next month.

While reiterating his desire to retain white skills, Mr Mugabe nevertheless emphasized that Africans had voted for him in order to effect change: "It is the status quo we fought against and we must be seen to be overthrowing it."

He listed four priorities, where his government would act as quickly as possible. These were land resettlement, education, health, and the civil service.

It was his plan for restructuring the civil service, long a bastion of white interests where few blacks were able to rise far, that will cause most concern within the European community.

Mr Mugabe said that Mr Richard Hove, who is to be the new Minister of the Public Service, was already examining ways of restructuring the Administration. He made it clear the emphasis of change would be on African promotion and the establishment of a "non-racial system" in the civil service.

Mr Hove has already indicated that in order to increase black civil service pay it may

Continued on page 8, col 5

Mr Mugabe said that the time has come when civil aviation in western Europe should be subject to the more open trading and competitive concepts that govern the greater part of commercial relations", it said.

"Like the

HOME NEWS

BSC ballot on pay ruled out by Mr Sirs

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A secret union ballot of 140,000 workers on the British Steel Corporation's "final" pay offer was effectively ruled out last night by the leader of the main unions in the industry.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said: "The question of a further ballot of the workers has been suggested by the employers. I do not think that we shall be going along that path."

He was speaking shortly after Mr Robert Schouley, the BSC chief executive, had indicated that preparations were in hand for another corporation-organized vote of the employees if the unions refused to take this step.

Envelopes are addressed ready for a second secret ballot, this time on the corporation's 14.4 per cent pay and productivity package, which failed to gain acceptance in three-day talks earlier this week.

The idea came under heavy fire from Mr Sirs yesterday. "The employers suggest that the figures (in their ballot) showed a desire on the part of the members to get back to work on their current offer. My view is that the members were not asked whether they accepted the offer. They were asked if they wanted a ballot about a vote on the offer."

"Only 44 per cent have said they would like a ballot. Of these, there must be some who wanted a chance to vote 'No'. so even if we were to ballot the members it would be rejected. Why waste two weeks to find out something we already know?"

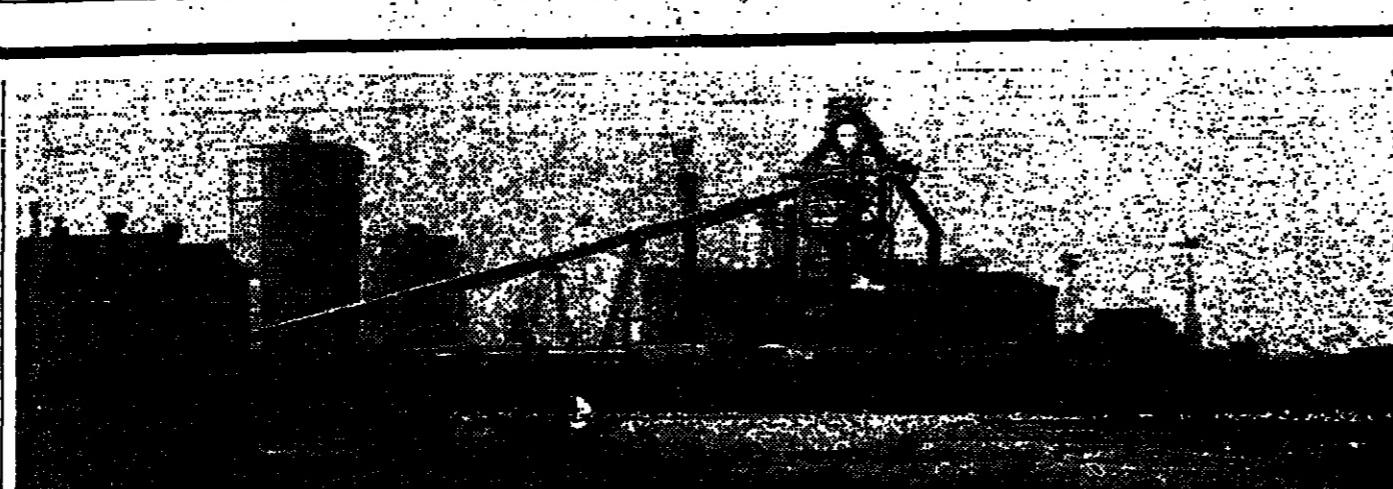
The corporation does not accept the union's interpretation. Mr Scholey regretted that the unions were unwilling to put a draft agreement negotiated this week to the men.

The draft agreement discussed by both sides this week is to be widely publicized by BSC management, who value it at 10 per cent in terms of wage rises this year.

The unions are thinking of 14 per cent increases. On top of that, they want 5 per cent more for an enabling agreement to spur local productivity deals, but the corporation is willing to offer only 4 per cent for a trial three months up to June 22 while negotiations take place at works level.

The full 16-member negotiating committee of the ISTC is to meet in London on Monday, and will be recommended by Mr Sirs to reject the proposed ballot.

Parliamentary report, page 11



The Redcar blast furnace, showpiece of British Steel's £400m investment, silent during the shutdown.

Six weeks to resume full production after strike is settled Furnaces kept going in 'operation dampdown'

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Full production of iron and steel in the British Steel Corporation's plants may not be achieved much before the middle of May, assuming that the impasse over pay is resolved by the end of this month.

The plants, which have effectively been closed down since before Christmas in anticipation of the nationwide strike which began on January 2, have been carefully maintained since then.

Union claims that some of the blast furnaces are in danger of cooling below the critical temperature were yesterday rejected by corporation executives, although difficulties associated with bringing important units such as the Redcar blastfurnace back on stream after such a long shutdown could arise.

Mr Robert Schouley, the corporation's chief executive, said yesterday: "I have had no reports of any of the production plants within the corporation being at risk. Coke ovens and blast furnaces are inspected daily by management and safety cover is still being provided by the unions.

"We are allowing six weeks to get under way and build up to normal production of iron and steel, although once the strike is settled we shall be able to start rolling operations immediately."

A smooth return to production will be critical to the corporation's ability to win back business lost to foreign steel producers, who are aggressively exploiting the corporation's lack of production with tempting offers of extended credit to customers of the BSC.

In anticipation of a protracted strike the corporation has "damped down" its blast furnaces and coke ovens before Christmas to prevent serious damage which, in the case of a blastfurnace, would involve virtual rebuilding.

The damping down is similar to that used to keep a household fire burning by adding non-combustible materials and reducing the draught. The blast furnaces which produce iron have been charged with non-metallic substances instead of the normal "burden" of iron ore. Supplies of gas, which provide the furnace blast, have been cut to the minimum.

Although the corporation's confidence that the return to production will be smooth, a source of concern must be the huge 10,000 tonnes a day capacity blastfurnace at Redcar, which is the centrepiece of the £400m investment on the site.

In its first five-year "campaign" the furnace, which is

one of the biggest in Europe, was scheduled to produce between 18 million and 20 million tonnes of iron.

The damping down enables the furnaces and coke ovens to be kept hot, but in the event of their cooling below a minimum temperature the refractory lining bricks would collapse and a rebuilding operation, both costly and time-consuming, would follow.

The operation enables production units to be resurrected relatively quickly and the maintenance of safety cover and the daily inspections are of critical importance.

The restart of facilities geared to the corporation's new target production level of 15 million tonnes of liquid steel a year will be of vital importance to its ability to compete with its cheaper steel of its competitors.

Similar difficulties will be faced in South Wales with the 5,000-tonnes-a-day furnace at Llanwern, but assuming no structural difficulties arise most of the smaller furnaces on Humberside, Yorkshire and in Scotland should be able to benefit from its inherent economy.

Siemens' blast furnaces are in the Scunthorpe steel complex. The union said last night that the matter would be discussed by the executive next week.

Officials from strike committees in England, Scotland and Wales will meet at Salford, Manchester, today to review the strike and to produce a new strategy designed totally to delineate steel production in the private sector and steel working by engineering companies throughout Britain.

Mr Edward Thorne, secretary of the national coordinating committee, said last night: "We are going to look at new tactics that should have been employed at the start of the strike. We shall look at the coordination of activities on a national basis. If this had been done in the first place we should not have had such a ragged situation as we have now."

The most serious threat to British Steel is the withdrawal of safety cover from blast furnaces and coke ovens at Scunthorpe. If the coke ovens went cold it would cost up to £12m and take many months to restore them to operational use.

Essex police yesterday blamed steel strikers for causing damage estimated at £30,000 to a computerised mobile crane at Southend. The vehicle was being used to unload steel from a German coaster out to a sea front jetty.

Flying pickets from South Wales arrived to prevent the steel leaving the jetty. In the night while the steel men remained on picket duty the computer on the crane was sabotaged.

Strikers blamed for £30,000 damage to crane

From Our Correspondent Southend

Pay negotiations setting basic rates for up to 800,000 building workers were adjourned yesterday until March 25 with negotiators on both sides reporting progress. The unions have rejected a 14 per cent offer.

Commons recess

The Commons will adjourn for the Easter recess from April 3 until April 14.

Yorkshire militancy increases

From Ronald Kershaw Sheffield

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While such a proposal reversed the decision taken at last year's party conference, most Labour MPs are expected to support it.

Tribune Group fear 'rigged' vote on MP

By Our Political Correspondent

No change should be made in constituency party arrangements for election of reselected candidates if Labour's alternatives become too "rigged" easier. The Tribune Group of MPs' statement in evidence to the Labour Party commission examining the future party organization.

Police Constable Craig Jenkins, aged 22, from Beccles police station, Suffolk, stopped a car at Ringsfield near by. Its occupant forced him back into his Ford Escort patrol car and mugged by police marksmen.

In its submission, published yesterday, the group rejects the concept of the "Greek city-state system" of all local party members deciding the choice of a candidate or the reselection of a sitting MP.

"The lesson of Newham North East, must not be forgotten," the group says. "If the critical decisions in the constituency Labour Party had been made by members' meeting, it might still be represented by Mr Reg Prentice (now a Conservative minister), and his subsequent history scarcely suggests that that would be to the benefit of the party."

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"That influence can have seen in various elections, play a negative role in elections and more seriously harm views of members."

A second objection is that the practice of "packing" the recruiting of members solely to enhance the chances of a particular candidate. For the constituency Labour Party, the influence of the packers cannot be ignored.

Criticism from the "moderates" of the Labour Party is centred on the alleged "unrepresentative" character of most general management committees.

They want all party members (with the qualification of one year's membership and attendance at one previous

meeting) to choose the date.

Mr Ian Mikardo, Tower Hamlets, Bow, chairman of the Tribune Group, which produced the document, yesterday denied that he was a member of the Labour Party.

Meeting to choose the date.

Supervisors, the group, with all the citizens concerned, constitute a "real democracy". But, in fact, it does not. It consists three other serious dangers", the group points out. First is that a passive member of the branch cannot be bothered to attend the branch meeting.

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Another danger was that the general management committee would weaken the ward organisation.

'No change' sought for Labour

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Shadow ministers are arguing the case for "no change" on all three main constitutional issues confronting the party in papers sent to Labour MPs last night.

It means that the Shadow Cabinet is seeking the support of the parliamentary party in resisting left-wing pressure for automatic reselection for re-selection of MPs, changes in the election of the leader and virtual national executive control over the general election manifesto.

The recommendations to the PLP, if accepted, will be forwarded to the Labour commission of inquiry into the party's organization and structure. The proposals will be rejected at a full meeting of the PLP on March 24.

It is understood that the Shadow Cabinet favours the half-way house proposal on re-selection which was first proposed by Mr Ian Mikardo, whereby a formula would be constructed in which an MP would not necessarily have to face a reselection procedure.

While such a proposal reversed the decision taken at last year's party conference, most Labour MPs are expected to support it.

BL pay deal may be imposed

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Staff

BL is expected to wait leaders today that a deadline over a pay deal for 85,000 car workers has been reached and the management would "have to impose part of offer unilaterally".

The company finally yesterday a meeting of union leaders, though it means that the Shadow Cabinet is seeking the support of the parliamentary party in resisting left-wing pressure for automatic reselection for re-selection of MPs, changes in the election of the leader and virtual national executive control over the general election manifesto.

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Council bans weedkiller

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Nottingham City Council yesterday banned the use of the weedkiller 2,4,5-T in its parks and gardens.

Workmen were ordered to isolate all stocks and not use it in any circumstances.

The move comes after claims that women who come in contact with the chemical suffer miscarriages and birth to children with defects such as a hole in the heart.

Mr Benjamin Illesman of Nottingham services committee, said ban stays until a proper study by experts has been made.

The general secretary of the smaller unions also expected to attend together with the national who are represented on the side of the Leyland Joint Negotiating Council.

DISCOVER THE UNEXPECTED AT AUSTIN REED



AUSTIN REED

NGA threatens wide industrial action

By Our Labour Staff

Widespread industrial action in the provincial newspaper and general printing industry will start in the next few days. The action, details of which are being kept secret, was sanctioned yesterday by the National Graphical Association.

Mr Joe Wade, the NGA's general secretary, said after a meeting of the union's national council: "We are going to hit them where it hurts." The action would not involve the union's 65,000 members in an all-out strike at this stage but could involve selective strikes.

Evidence compiled by the independent Pay Research Unit suggests that civil servants are due for average increases of about 18 per cent. The unions have made clear that they will oppose the Government, and have threatened industrial action.

Union leaders are being informed of the Government's decision this morning and will seek a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher to press their case. One of the unions, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, is already consulting its membership on a call for industrial action.

Mr Wade said an addendum from the press that Yorkshire miners, fell at an unlikely fence yesterday. His area's proposal to the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers that pit men should have pay rises of 43 per cent from next November was ruled out of order by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president.

Mr McGahey, veteran leader of the Scottish coalfields, was elected as chairman of the NUM executive in place of the president, Mr Joseph Gormley, who was indisposed.

He endorsed an addendum from the press that Yorkshire miners, fell at an unlikely fence yesterday. His area's proposal to the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers that pit men should have pay rises of 43 per cent from next November was ruled out of order by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president.

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Miners are planning a huge demonstration when the Prime Minister arrives at the Selby coalfield to inspect progress on the new development.

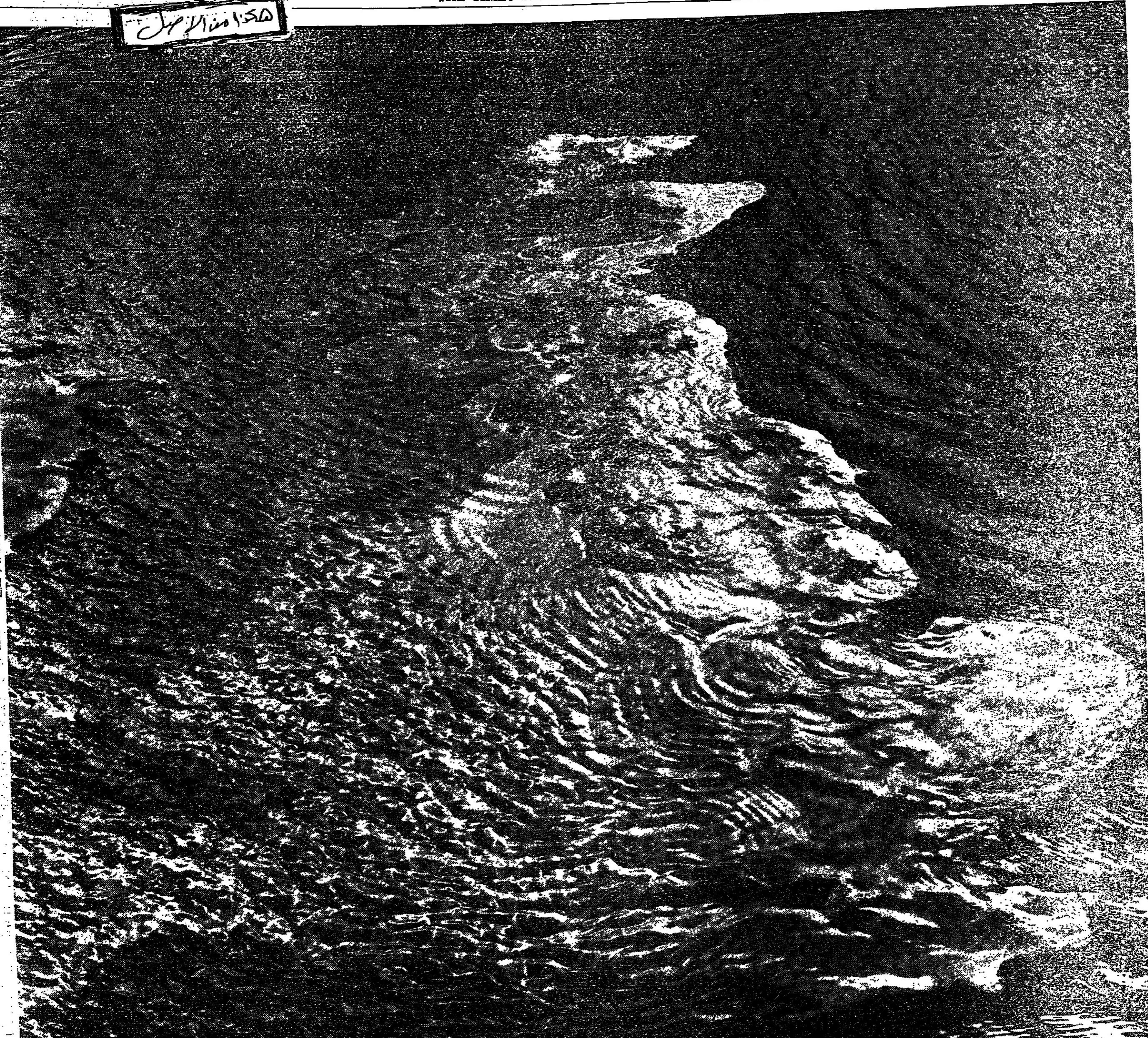
The National Union of Mineworkers' branch at the 2,000-strong Kellingley colliery, near Pontefract, will send a coachload of demonstrators. Mr George Kelly, the branch treasurer, said yesterday: "We shall be demonstrating with banners and placards protesting at Tory policies."

A letter has gone out urging branches to send men to Selby, where Mrs Thatcher will go down the Wistow mine.

The miners are believed to be planning a reception similar to the one Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, received in South Wales recently, when he was pelted with eggs and tomatoes.

One of the Yorkshire organizers said: "That was nothing compared to what the Iron Maiden will have to face".

J.P. Mico '80



BUY BRITISH, OR BYE BYE BRITAIN.

Everywhere you turn you hear that Britain is sinking fast. Everyone agrees that we're in for a rough time.

But it seems something that individually we're unable to understand because we're all enjoying a better way of life than we used to.

But this is only relative, and other countries are leaving us far behind.

We have to realise, before it's too late, that Britain will become a second class, or even third class industrial nation if we become unable to generate the wealth we need to support us.

Failure would be unthinkable.

The solution is complex and the problem needs to be attacked from many sides.

Many of us probably feel that it is too great a problem for us to make an individual contribution.

But there are *some* things we can do to help. And we can, we must, begin today.

We can start by supporting British manufacturers whenever possible.

Imported goods are flooding into our high streets and industrial markets. Many are made just as well by British manufacturers.

If not better.

We must have a strong home market on which to build our exports.

The motor industry is one which particularly needs

your support. And though at BL we cannot deny that our own company is our greatest concern, we also have a genuine concern for all British manufacturers and the employment they provide for millions of people.

Our industry is one of the vital areas of manufacturing industry, and BL is the only British owned volume car maker.

So we hold the key to Britain having its own car industry.

It has been claimed that our call to consider British products is little more than a call for blatant patriotism.

Not true.

Many of the criticisms and reasons for instinctively turning to other car makers' products are founded on our problems of two or three years ago.

But we have made radical changes.

And you can see the difference in all the cars in our showrooms today.

You can see it too in the Allegro 3, just named best buy in its class by France's top motoring magazine L'Auto Journal. In the exciting TR7 convertible. In Leyland Vehicle's new T45 Roadtrain truck.

And of course you'll see it in the sensational Mini Metro, on target for October.

So please, next time you are in the market to buy anything, see how the British product stacks up.

If then you find it doesn't suit you, we'll be surprised. But we won't complain.

ISSUED MAINLY IN THE INTERESTS OF BL BUT ALSO ON BEHALF OF BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

HOME NEWS

Trust gives £300,000 for transplants and Government £100,000

By John Roper Correspondent
A gift of £300,000 from a charitable trust will ensure at least 16 heart transplant operations at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, in 1981 and 1982.

In addition, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a parliamentary written reply last night that the Government would make a special allocation of up to £100,000 to provide improved operating theatres and intensive care units at Papworth Hospital.

He said that he had accepted the advice of the Transplant Advisory Panel that planned programmes of at least eight heart transplant operations a year were acceptable. But that was provided the operations were carried out in suitable centres such as Papworth and would not prove detrimental to other health services.

The donation of £300,000 from the Robinson Charitable Trust was welcomed. Heart transplantation surgery was established in several centres abroad and patients achieved long survival rates. Results of recent programmes in this country were promising.

The money will be paid in monthly instalments of £2,500 from the beginning of next year. The National Heart Research Fund, which has set the target, is the first of the series of transplants at Papworth by Mr Terence English and his team, will pay for operations this year.

If its appeal for £250,000 is successful it will consider inviting another centre to treat patients.

'Dangers' of alcohol in pregnancy

By a Staff Reporter
Doctors should warn their women patients of the dangers of drinking alcohol during pregnancy, report from the National Council of Women published yesterday says.

The report, which is a review of the recent research literature on the subject, says that there is strong evidence to suggest that alcohol consumption during pregnancy can damage the unborn child.

"No one can yet be certain at what stage in development a foetus may be affected. It is therefore important for women to be educated about the potential risk before they are likely to conceive. It is possible that damage could occur even before a woman knows she is pregnant," it says.

It is not known whether there is a "safe" level or pattern of drinking during pregnancy, so it is possible that even limited social drinking by a mother could adversely affect her child, the report says.

It recommends that women should be more fully warned of the dangers of drinking during pregnancy, in the same way as the public is warned about the dangers associated with taking drugs or smoking.

More research is also advocated to discover where foetus is most vulnerable to alcohol and whether there is a "safe" level of alcohol consumption. *Alcohol and the Unborn Child—The Fetal Alcohol Syndrome* (National Council of Women, 36 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1W 8BP, £1.25, 25p postage and packing).

Union seeks cancer prevention

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Prevention of occupational disease would contribute substantially to combating cancer.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said yesterday:

"He was introducing a report on occupational cancer that proposed a shift in emphasis from medical research for a 'miracle cure' to a programme of prevention and education.

Mr Jenkins said that there was an industrial epidemic and too many workers were dying; his union had 4,000 compensation cases in the courts. However, cancer cases are a small proportion.

The report urges a complete reform of the safety standards under which industrial materials, and particularly chemical compounds, are tested.

The outlook for cancer patients is hardly better than it was 20 or 30 years ago, it says.

Cancer is overwhelmingly a disease caused by chemical and physical agents in the environment.

The figures for occupationally linked cancers are sparse, but the best available data suggest that they account for between one and two of every five cancer deaths. Regulation of carcinogens (cancer-causing agents) in the workplace must be the first element in a prevention policy, the ASIMS study says.

DPP not to act on BBC's Welsh arson programme

No action against the BBC will be taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions after Wednesday night's controversial *Nationwide* programme about Welsh arsonists.

But an official in the DPP's office said police would investigate the programme's subject matter, which included interviews with a man allegedly involved in the arson campaign against English-owned second homes in North Wales.

The official added that suggestions of similarities with other television programmes about terrorism in Northern Ireland were inaccurate.

Investigations into possible offences in Ireland were made under Section 11 of the Anti-

terrorism Act, but that applied only to Northern Ireland.

There were more protests yesterday about the programme, which was broadcast despite complaints by MPs, Mr Phillip Myers, Chief Constable of North Wales, called it "irresponsible, inaccurate and unhelpful".

Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest said: "Terrorism seeks and thrives on publicity. Which matters, to save lives or to enjoy a sensational programme?"

Thereafter, after a nasty and unbalanced programme attacking the Army, notably in Ulster, comes another BBC programme publicizing terrorism in Wales.

Ticket of first mate suspended after collision

A merchant seaman, whose ship crashed into a Russian vessel in the Baltic Sea and who was officer of the watch when two other accidents were narrowly avoided, had his first mate's ticket suspended for four years by a Department of Trade inquiry in Liverpool yesterday.

Captain Charles Deadbitter, the chairman, ruled that Thomas Aftul "is by reason of incompetency unfit to discharge the duties of a holder of a first mate's certificate."

Mr Aftul, aged 40, of Upper Mansfield Street, Liverpool, told the inquiry he planned to appeal against the decision.

'Suspected persons' powers need not lead to excessive police use

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Evidence made available to *The Times* by Greater Manchester Police shows that power to arrest suspected persons, now being investigated by a Commons select committee, need not automatically lead to its excessive use or its use especially among black people.

The evidence must be seen against increasing criticism of Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, under which the powers are available. A subcommittee of the Home Affairs Committee was told by the "Scrap Sun" Campaign on February 1 that in 1977, 3,511 people were arrested against 1,000 in England and Wales as suspected persons.

Of the Metropolitan Police District accounted for 1,914 charges, 55 per cent of all charges brought: Merseyside 430 (12 per cent); Manchester 260 (7 per cent); West Midlands 167 (5 per cent); South Wales 148 (4 per cent) and West Yorkshire 82 (2 per cent).

In 1977, 1,042 people (44 per cent of those arrested for "sus") were classified as of African or Afro-Caribbean appearance, the committee was told.

The campaign said: "The disproportionate number of black youths arrested for 'sus', the nature of the offence and the high rate of conviction have led to 'sus' becoming a major factor in eroding relations between the black community and the police."

In fact, the total given for Manchester was not square with official figures, 241 charges were made for "sus" in the area covered by the five divisions of the Greater Manchester Police which have a high concentration of coloured people. Of 49 arrests, only two were classed as "coloured".

The highest number of charges for "sus" were 69 in "A" division. Fifty-five were known to have been whites, and four were coloured. The police say that the ethnic background of the other 10 cannot be determined on the information available.

Yet even in "A" division, the 69 persons dealt with for a suspected person offence represented only 1.4 per cent of all persons dealt with on arrest.

The total of 168 persons arrested and charged as "sus" in the divisions which formerly comprised Manchester and Salford compared with 274 in 1977. The figures bear out to extent to which the Act applied depends on the greatest cretion.

The National Association of Probation Officers said in evidence to the subcommittee: "Courts are required to decide the criminality or not of observed action in several different pretensions, including in cases, without independent corroboration."

The association said merely required two officers to testify to "sus" behaviour on two occasions, which need be on separate. The first established the person as "suspect" second constituted the "suspect".

Greater Manchester Police do not fit into categories.

Written evidence submitted by the commission said that the application of the "sus" law by the police, especially in London, is hindering good race relations, both the Commission for Racial Equality and the Runnymede Trust told a Commons committee yesterday.

The subcommittee on race relations and immigration part of the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs, is looking at the use of the "sus" law, which is to be found in the Vagrancy Act, 1824, Section IV.

The Act creates an offence of "intend to commit an arrestable offence", and gives the police power to arrest "suspected person, or reputed loitering in public places with intent to commit crimes".

He could offer no reason why the law was being applied more vigorously in London than elsewhere, but nationally the London police area accounted for slightly over half of all "sus" law cases.

Feelings about the use of the law were also experienced



Photograph by Harry Karr
Free cigarettes from the Tobacco Workers' Union awaiting delegates to the TUC women's conference in Brighton yesterday. Smoking is banned at the conference.

opportunities for women were trade unionists. Now the figure was working women were trade

unions. Now the figure was one in three, a total of almost four million. It reflected the increased aspirations of women, yet under the first woman Minister of Health, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, women's rights were under attack as never before.

She also attacked the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission. TUC women did not accept the commission's proposal on the retirement age for women, or proposals on protective legislation.

"Rather than eliminate protective legislation for women on night work and shift work, we want this protection extended to men", she said.

Nalgo withdraws £2m loan to councils

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

White collar local authority workers yesterday stepped up their industrial action by withdrawing £2m of short-term loans from councils. The loans will have to be repaid to the National and Local Government Officers Association by the end of next week.

Nalgo said that the move was intended to cause financial embarrassment to the 15 councils who have union loans. Many councils are short of funds at this time of the year because money from central government has been used up and they do not start receiving rates income until next month.

The 15 councils, not named by the union, negotiated the loans on the money markets and they will have to return to the markets for new loans.

A union spokesman said: "almost 100 per cent" support from members in blacking the processing and issuing of rate demands. There have also been requests from members to

Broadcast change for police

By a Staff Reporter

The police and fire service will have to reequip the communications service for the next 10 years to make for an extension of VHF broadcasting services.

The gross cost will be by the Home Office as night, the sum equal would become obsolete that period and the cost be repayable by local authorities over a 10-year period.

Ambulance services will be affected by the which has resulted from World Administrative Conference in Geneva autumn. The police and services must occupy a part of the frequency band because by 1989 would be severe disrupt continental broadcast vital services.

The rearrangement for the extension of broadcasting services at 108 MHz.

Supermarkets seek freeze on EEC farm prices

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Supermarket groups called for a freeze on most EEC farm prices. They said there was no case for increases on milk, sugar, beef, veal, fruit and vegetables, for which farmers' wage rises of almost 8 per cent.

Evidence sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Retail Consortium showed that grocers were worried that price rises would depress shop sales. The consortium represents most of the food shops in Britain.

It calls for the immediate closure of St Woolos mortuary, Newport, Gwent. It also calls for a severe reprimand for Dr G. S. Andrews, the head consultant pathologist.

The mortuary can handle nine bodies at a time but is having to cope with 1,700 a year, the report says. The result is that bodies are stacked on top of one another in the refrigerators and on the only post-mortem slab.

They are also occasionally stored in an adjoining chapel and on the floor of the mortuary, causing ambulances to step over them.

A coroner is paid £29 a body to take the overspill at his mortuary, which he rents to the authority's district management team will consider the report and Mr Barber's letter on Monday.

A Health and Safety Executive spokesman said that the mortuary came within their jurisdiction. They were studying the report.

£3m subsidy to fishermen to search for new ground

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Ministers have rejected a plea from fishermen for a cut of imports, which doubled weight between 1977 and 1978. They had decided instead to subsidize a series of aid including the top-up British funds of support paid by the EEC.

"We would raise a lot of if we saw consumer rise as a result of this," said Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. "The fishing industry faces great difficulties," he said in a Commons statement.

His announcement came on the eve of a visit to Hull by Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Hull, once one of the largest fishing ports in Britain, has been one of the worst affected by the closure of traditional waters to British boats.

BBC recovers ratings lead

By a Staff Reporter

Commercial television lost its ratings battle with the BBC during February, much to the disappointment of advertisers, adjusting to considerably higher rates for air time.

The companies, according to the viewing research organization, JCTAR, which they sponsored, managed to recover their traditional majority share of the United Kingdom television audience in January for the first time since the 10-week strike last year.

But the latest figures show that, though Thames produced the most popular programme in February, *This is Your Life*, attracting an estimated 19.3 million viewers, the audience dropped to 4.7 per cent in January.

The BBC, *The Dick Emery Show* and *All Creatures Great and Small*, took the next places in the ratings.

According to the figures, which are calculated, the corporation's overall lead was even with independent television taking only 41 per cent of the audience.

Mr Kenneth Miles, director of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, commented yesterday: "One should be swayed by a month's figures."

Computer finds deserter after 26 years

Mr Thomas Malone, aged 47, of Longwood Walk, Elgin, Grampian, deserted from the Royal Ulster Rifles in 1953 and left Britain.

The provision of a home for the blind, deaf and of grants to institutionalized children, the disabled and infirm, and maintenance of radio sets are some of the measures by which assistance is given to the elderly.

"There is a wide variety of projects supported by the scheme," he said.

Mr Malone went to the King's Division depot at Streatham, near York, yesterday and signed a confession. No action will be taken against him.

BLIND AND ALL ALONE

Can you imagine what it is like to lead in the world with no relatives or friends? This Society brings practical help and hope to blind people and their families.

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Old mortuary overcrowded while new is unopened

From Our Correspondent Cardiff

Bodies are being stacked on top of one another on the floor of a 100-year-old mortuary in South Wales, while a new mortuary half a mile away has been unopened for months according to a report published yesterday by the national Union of Public Employees (Nuje).

It calls for the immediate closure of St Woolos mortuary, Newport, Gwent. It also calls for a severe reprimand for Dr G. S. Andrews, the head consultant pathologist.

The mortuary can handle nine bodies at a time but is having to cope with 1,700 a year, the report says. The result is that bodies are stacked on top of one another in the refrigerators and on the only post-mortem slab.

They are also occasionally stored in an adjoining chapel and on the floor of the mortuary, causing ambulances to step over them.

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A Health and Safety Executive spokesman said that the mortuary came within their jurisdiction. They were studying the report.

Murder inquiry after false confession

From Our Correspondent Bradford

HOME NEWS

Legionnaires' disease organism found at Corby hotel after earlier tests had proved negative

By Annabel Ferriman

There was no danger of an epidemic of legionnaires' disease because it was not communicable from one person to another, experts on the disease said yesterday.

But people who had stayed in the past three weeks at the Strathclyde Hotel, Corby, Northamptonshire, where the germ had been found in the water supply, should get in touch with their doctors if they feel ill.

The normal incubation time of the pneumonia-type disease was three to 10 days, and it was possible that someone was suffering from the disease and being treated with the wrong antibiotic.

Dr Spence Galbraith, director of the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale, north London, said that the centre had been alerted last May, when a member of a golfing party who had stayed at the hotel was found to be suffering from the disease.

All the other 50 members of the group were given blood tests and one other was found to have some slight evidence of the disease. The hotel, the group's golf club, and the factory at which some of the men worked were all tested for the disease, but the tests proved negative.

Dr Galbraith said that since then tests had improved and when the hotel was tested again recently with a more sophisticated technique the organism was discovered.

The centre intended to get in touch with everyone who had

stayed at the hotel over the past year, about 1,500 people, for research. The staff wanted to carry out blood tests to see how many had had the disease without knowing it, to discover the risks involved.

They hoped to obtain a specimen from Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, who had stayed at the hotel around Christmas.

The disease was caught by inhaling the spray of infected water, by using a shower, for example. It was not caught by drinking the water, because it was the lungs that got infected.

There had been about 200 separate cases of the disease in Britain since the organism was isolated early in 1977, and about 25 people had died, he said.

Dr Terence Geffen, a senior doctor from the Department of Health and Social Security, said that the disease varied greatly in severity and it was possible to have it without knowing it.

It affected old people and people and heavy smokers and drinkers most. It also seemed to affect men more than women.

In several of the recorded outbreaks in the United States, infected water had been traced to air-conditioning systems. The next issue of the weekly bulletin by the department to area health authorities would give details of the Corby incident.

Arthur Osman writes from Corby: Behind the locked doors of the seven-storey Strathclyde Hotel yesterday, engineers and specialists from the

Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre in London completed the sterilizing of the hotel water system.

Heavily chlorinated and treated water was allowed to remain in pipes and tanks for many hours before being flushed through by thousands of gallons of fresh water.

The hotel will reopen today and Mr Adam Page, managing director of the owners, Foster and Page Ltd, Nottingham, said: "The thing that is most important is to assure customers that there is no danger."

"None of the staff has suffered any symptoms, and unless anyone visiting the hotel has shown symptoms in the three to ten-day incubation period, they look all right."

Mr John Gouver, another officer of the company, said that all the 47 staff, including the manager and his family and five others who live in, had negative tests.

"It is important for us to assure patrons that this is not contained in drinking water. I understand it is taken in through the eyes and mouth, which suggests bathing, showering and teeth cleaning as the possible cause."

At Kettering General Hospital a special staff handled calls from all over Britain from former hotel guests. It is thought that up to 1,500 will need to be checked. The hospital told callers that if their hotel stay was more than two weeks ago and they had not suffered any symptoms there was probably nothing to worry about.

Denver doctor ascribes known outbreaks to chemical spray used in guest rooms

By a Staff Reporter

A theory that the symptoms of legionnaires' disease do not result from a virulent bacillus but from a chemical spray used on hotel rooms has been put forward by a former assistant professor of medicine from Denver, Colorado.

Dr Hywel Davies, writing in the current edition of *World Medicine*, says that six outbreaks, five in the United States and one in Benidorm, Spain, were highly suggestive of acute toxicity from an airborne chemical agent and had none of the features of ordinary bacterial transmission.

"Why has there never been any secondary infection of those in close contact with pneumonic patients? And why did some of the fatal cases show the presence of neither the bacillus nor the antibodies to it?" he asks.

He recounts how he and his

wife had suffered sore eyes, a dry cough and chest pains after staying in two hotels where the room had been treated thoroughly with a chemical spray by the cleaning staff.

He was surprised therefore when the illness among 200 legionnaires at a hotel in Philadelphia in 1976 was put down to a bacillus. He found unconvinced the information provided at an international conference on the disease held in Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1978.

Although it was true that the microbe could be isolated and grown in pure culture, the microbe had not been recoverable from a high proportion of patients suffering from the disease.

Diagnosis was widely made by a series of immunological tests, but their validity was open to question, he says.

Dr Davies says that three out-

breaks were listed retrospectively after the disease had been named in 1976. They were at the county health department, Pontiac, Michigan, in July, 1968; at Benidorm, Spain in July, 1973, when 83 Scottish holidaymakers were affected; and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1974.

Subsequent to the outbreak among the legionnaires, two others occurred: 21 cases in Bloomington, Indiana, in the spring of 1978, and an epidemic at a golf club in Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1978.

Dr Davies admits that a certain organism exists and is widespread in nature. But he does not think it is a virulent primary cause of disease of the order claimed.

Dr Davies fails to point out, however, that the disease does respond to antibiotics, which suggests that it is caused by a bacillus.

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EST EUROPE

Trial of murderer uses passions on abolition of guillotine

By Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 13

In re-trial this week before Toulouse assizes of the only man under sentence of death in French prisons has again brought the opponents and supporters of capital punishment into public conflict. When the court passed a sentence of life imprisonment M. Norbert Garceau, theyed their passions in a burst of applause for the defence or shouts of protest against jury and threats to do it themselves.

First, aged 53, M. Garceau been arrested for repeating me he had committed more than 25 years ago. He was then condemned to life imprisonment by the assizes of the Hautes-
neés, for raping and killing a girl of 15.

Garceau's life

character, investigated time again by psychiatrists and

its pointed to the pathological criminal. A rather

ved individual, he suffered

no psychic disorders or

bral damage, but he had

culty in controlling his

al urges. However, he was

sex maniac, in the medical

of the term, one of the

ts testified.

As he had been a good

— he served as a quarter

in the navy in Indo-

— and a good worker, he

during the 20 years he

decided of his sentence.

Prived in 1960 for good

ut, he got a job as a fitter,

ed, and had a child. "He

good for my daughter and

If, an excellent husband,

ether drags nor smoked,

to do odd jobs about the

e", his wife wrote in a

to the court. He was in

regarded as a model of

rehabilitation by the pro-

officers who looked after

t in January 1978, he

led again, this time a

worker of 28, mother of

children, who refused his

ces. Tried a second time

he Tarn assizes in June,

he was sentenced to death.

applause of the public.

Paris court of appeal

the verdict on some

scality last October, and

a retrial. That is why

Robert Garceau was in court

murder for the third time

s life.

psychiatrists were

justly baffled by the case,

found the beginning of an

nation in his experiences

ocities during the war in

China.

I branded me forever", he

the court. "It changed my

er." At this, the public

cutor, M. Raymond Dhermied:

"If all the men who

fought in Indo-China,

is or elsewhere, and heard

ries of victims, behaved in

ay, where would we be?"

accused, he said, was a

ned offender: he had pre-

tated his second crime.

1977.

Russels marks time EEC budget war

By Michael Hornsby

Strasbourg, March 13

esponding to the latest

h moves in the dispute

Britain's contribution to

EEC budget, the European

ission said today that it

ot clear whether it would

useful" to submit a formal

for a solution before

ext European summit on

1st and April 1 in

els.

French Government yes-

declared that unless

a proposal was forth-

ing in time to allow full

atory discussions of all

ssues, France would refuse

consider at the Brussels

it, and scheme for reduc-

tion of Britain's large net budget

tion. The British budget

is forecast to reach

on this year.

Commission spokesman

said it was "not the

practice" to make a

al proposal at this stage

l dispute of this kind. The

al procedure, he said,

d be for a decision of

iple to be taken by heads

overnment, after which the

mission could put forward

ic proposals to give effect

o the Commission submitted a

r to the Council of Minis-

last month suggesting that

cial credit line should be

ed in the EEC budget

hich to channel extra

iture in Britain. It identi-

transport infrastructure,

coal industry, urban re-

l and Northern Ireland as

ost suitable areas for such

aditure.

Commissioner

ur Correspondent

March 13

count Colville of Culross,

British delegate to the

United Nations Human Rights

ission, has been appointed

est member of the five-

group that will investigate

peoples who have dis-

red in state-organized ab-

itions.

method of disposing of

cal opponents has been

in many countries in re-

ars.

other members are Sdor

(Costa Rica), Mr Kwadwo

ckye (Ghana), Mr Muham-

al-Jabiri (Iraq) and Mr

oserski (Yugoslavia). The

will have its first meet-

ire in May.

Parliamentary report, page 11

M Chirac defends final plan for les Halles

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 13

You cannot be rehabilitated," he insisted. "You are a dangerous man, and you will do it again, even if you get out of jail only on the threshold of old age. I consider there are limits when the protection of society imposes this decision. That is why I demand the death penalty."

The jury of five women and four men, in their thirties, was obviously swayed by the eloquent defense of Maire Badinter, a passionate opponent of the death penalty. He argued that M. Garceau's act in itself eliminated the prosecution's theory of premeditation. "This was his own undoing as well as his victim's. And his whole life protests against it. If you agree to kill Garceau, you will decide to kill a man who, with his will of a free man, did not wish to commit this act. You are asked to cut a man in two, who in two moments of madness, yielded to the human beast within him. You are asked to render the disturbing justice of elimination."

Garceau is a murderer and deserves death, a man trembling with rage shouted from the public gallery. As the jury sat, another made a dash for Maire Badinter and grabbed him by the collar. "You have no right to ask for a reprieve. He has killed, he must die, he exclaimed."

The thunder of applause from

the abolitionists in the court-

room, which greeted the

summing-up of the defence,

unleashed the protests of the anti-abolitionists. The father and

brother of the victim, and

relatives of three young women

killed by gunmen in a super-

market on New Year's Eve,

waved newspaper articles, and

appealed to the public for sup-

port.

The judge tried in vain to control the tumult, to order the evacuation of the court. Guards rushed to protect Maire Badinter and separate the family of the victim from the rest of the crowd. When the jury returned with its verdict, someone screamed: "What you have not dared to do, we shall, if ever he gets out of prison".

The scenes in the Toulouse

court and the increasing inclina-

on of Frenchmen to take justice in their own hands on the grounds that official justice is powerless to protect life and property effectively, do not incline the Government to rush the matter of abolition.

Passions are too strong, in its view, to allow a reasoned discussion of the issue. Now that there is no one under sentence of death in French prisons, it can afford to play for time.

And time is undoubtedly, if slowly, working for abolition. Between 1968 and 1978, 39 death sentences were passed in this country. Twenty-seven were confirmed, eight carried out. The rest were commuted by the President of the Republic. No one has been beheaded by the guillotine since September 1977.

The Commission today reserved its right to submit "new ideas and proposals" before the summit, but gave no indication what form these might take. At most, it appears, the Commission might draw up a list of specific EEC spending projects in Britain, with estimates of their cost.

French officials insist that any solution to the budget dis-

pute must be linked to counter-

cessions from Britain in other areas—particularly on France's demands for protection of its sheepfarms, the share-out of EEC fish quotas, and this year's Community farm price settlement, where France is seeking an overall price increase of at least 4 to 5 per cent.

However, Mrs Thatcher has always resisted this approach, arguing that Britain's budget deficit is a clear injustice which deserves redress on its own merits. The French insist, however, that Britain cannot expect other member states to make a financial sacrifice without something in return.

Euro-Parliament starts to feel the pinch

From David Wood

Strasbourg, March 13

Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, and the managerial bureau were brought face to face today with the financial realities of the deadlock over the community budget for 1980.

In a private meeting they had to consider cancelling the special plenary session in Strasbourg, arranged for March 24 to 26, to build up public pressure on the Council of Ministers on both the budget and the con-

tainment of expenditure on the common agricultural policy.

WEST EUROPE

Bretons cite 'shadow of Kabul'

Dead rats and manure in nuclear protest

From Ian Murray
Plogoff, Brittany, March 13
Three dead rats hung by their tails from crude wooden crosses nailed to the top of a telephone pole. Even the gale force winds blowing in from the Atlantic were not enough to carry away the heavy stench of farmyard manure.

A young soldier clung to the telephone pole making desperate lunges with one freezing hand at the wooden cross and the rats. His officer shouted encouragement: "Just think, today, they have remembered to bring us something to eat."

It was half past six this morning, and daylight was just beginning to lighten the heavy storm clouds. For the past six weeks the soldiers and riot police have been facing every morning the unpleasant task of cleaning up the filthy garbage strewn lay-by at Tragor, just outside Plogoff, so that a mobile public inquiry can be held.

The inquiry is into the building of what is planned to be the biggest nuclear power station in France on the granite cliffs, two miles east of the Pointe du Raz, the westernmost tip of mainland France.

This area is the ancient kingdom of Cornouaille (Cornouailles, with an s, is the French name for Cornwall), and there are enough wind-swept heaths of yellow broom, narrow lanes, and stone cottages to make the most homesick denizen of Sennenhfeel at home.

The project to build a 5,200 megawatt nuclear power station here is having the same antagonistic reception as might be expected after a similar plan suggested for the cliffs two miles from Land's End.

M. Jean-Marie Kerloch, the mayor of Plogoff, has refused permission for the inquiry documents to be kept in his town hall, which is why the inquiry has to be held in two small vans on a lay-by on the main road leading out of town.

An ugly modern sheepfold has been built near the cliffs on the very spot where the planned nuclear boiler is to be put up. Lambs gambol inside unaware that the court at Quimper has ordered the building to be pulled down because it has not received planning permission.

Despite their fight, the 2,300 townsfolk of Plogoff seem resigned to the prospect that the nuclear power station will be given the planning permission their sheepfold failed to win. This makes them too angry to give evidence to the inquiry and explains the bitterness of their arguments, expressed in sign language on roads, buildings and hillsides.

On the electricity transformer station in the centre of the town is the message that sums up their thoughts: "The shadow of Kabul falls on Plogoff". In other words, the proudly independent Bretons assert that the foreign power which has its capital in Paris has sent soldiers to subjugate the people and the country-side.

Other signs say: "Plogoff will live", in yard-high letters on the roadway, or, "Sheep (moutons) will conquer neurons".

But generally, there is an air of hopelessness about the struggle despite the hundreds of letters of support pouring into the town hall and the presence of anti-nuclear campaigners from all over Europe.

Together they mount the daily ritual of protest. Each night the lay-by is fouled. Each morning it is cleared and then the vans can be parked. During the day, a few come to stare vacuously at the police and soldiers. Then, in the evening a large crowd gathers to hurl insults and stones at the departing vans.

Usually tear gas comes back and tonight was no exception. Over the brow of the hill on the town side of the lay-by came the sound of marching feet and the tips of four tricolor flags were seen flying high in the wind.

The soldiers and riot police drew up across the road with their shields at the ready stiffened as they waited for the attack. It was not what they expected.

The marching feet were tape-recorded and a loudspeaker was soon switched to the Marseillaise.

The flags were being carried by a row of veterans with their medals clinking on their chests, and middle-aged women in scarves and clops.

They marched straight up to the riot shields and one baton smashed down onto an old fist clasped round a flagstaff drawing blood.

One of the women shouted: "They were fighting for you in Normandy and Algeria when you were in your cradles". The soldiers' ranks parted and the veterans marched through.

A second line of soldiers with grenades, ready to fire, then confronted them. "That's right, shoot at your country's flag," said the wounded standard bearer. The second line fell back and the veterans of Plogoff marched to the vans and sang the Marseillaise.

Tomorrow is the last day of the inquiry and the final demonstration is to be preceded by a total closure throughout the day of everything in the town.

Leading article, page 17

OVERSEAS
Afghanistan minister in Moscow for talks

From Michael Binion
Moscow, March 13
Mr Shah Muhammad Dost, the Afghan Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow today for talks with the Soviet leaders at their invitation, the Soviet news agency Tass announced. It did not say how long he would be staying.

Mr Dost has just sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary General complaining that the "continuing intervention" in Afghanistan's internal affairs by the United States, China and Pakistan, created a "serious threat to peace and stability in the region and throughout the world."

He said his country wanted good relations with Pakistan, and asserted that Afghanistan was pursuing a policy of peace and non-alignment. The development of the current crisis and the various proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the West for defusing it will undoubtedly form the substance of Mr Dost's talks with the Russians.

Meanwhile, Tass today reported from Kabul that President Karmal of Afghanistan had received a delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, representing eight Communist countries, and told them how his regime was respecting human rights.

Aid offer renewed: The United States has renewed its offer of \$200m (about £90m) in economic aid to Pakistan, \$100m this year and the same next year.

The Pakistanis were offered another \$200m in military aid and rejected it dismally (our Washington Correspondent writes).

In a statement to Congress yesterday by Mr Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, and in messages delivered to President Zia in Islamabad, the Americans have made it clear that the two programmes were separate and that economic aid was not conditional on acceptance of military assistance. The third part of American policy towards Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the reaffirmation of the 1959 security agreement between the two countries, is still valid.

The Pakistanis rejected the \$200m in military aid as insufficient.

On the one hand is the pro-Islamic Republican Party (IRP), expected to support the radical Muslim students in their demand for the extradition of the deposed Shah as the price for the hostages' freedom. Opposing them are supporters of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who has taken a more conciliatory line.

The President has said that the cases of the Shah and of the hostages are two separate issues. He has demanded, as his main condition for the hostages' release, an admission by Washington of past interference in Iranian affairs.

The Shah, now living in Panama, is expected to undergo



Mr John Lambert, one of the American hostages held in Tehran since November, being examined recently by a doctor.

Iran polls today will decide fate of hostages

Teheran, March 13.—Iranians vote tomorrow in the first round of elections for a Parliament whose most pressing task will be to set terms for the release of the 49 American Embassy hostages. The task has been delegated to the 270-seat Majlis by Ayatollah Khomeini.

There will be two-stage polling to decide which of two power-blocks emerges the stronger, and therefore able to impose its ideas on conditions for freeing the hostages.

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The Shah, now living in Panama, is expected to undergo

an operation soon for the removal of his spleen which his doctor says is probably affected by a tumour.

Although Mr Bani-Sadr has no formal party, his loose coalition of supporters and the more tightly knit IRP are expected to benefit from the two-stage election at the expense of smaller groupings from both the left and right wings.

The poll is based on an absolute-majority system. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent plus one of the votes on the first round are automatically elected while those gaining between 40 and 50 per cent of the poll go through to the second round.

The left-wing groups are fighting elections for the first time since the 1953 coup which overthrew the government of Mohammad Mossadegh, and they have protested bitterly against the two-stage system.

But although both President Bani-Sadr and Mr Saeed Qorbzadeh, the Foreign Minister, have said they oppose the method, they were diverted in the voting Revolutionary Council.

About 3,300 candidates are contesting the elections, including 460 in Greater Teheran.

The exact timetable for the second round of the elections and the convening of the Majlis was still not known for certain today. Interior Ministry officials said they expected the second round to take place about April 4.

The Parliament may convene soon after that, but President Bani-Sadr told the French newspaper *Le Monde* this week that it could not start debating the hostage issue until the middle of May.

In an interview with a French radio network today, Mr Qorbzadeh said the militant students, who occupied the embassy on November 4, were becoming increasingly isolated from the rest of Iran's population.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Teheran said that the commission investigating the alleged crimes of the Shah "must return to Iran" after the parliamentary elections, "because the crisis between Iran and the United States is not finished".

He added that the commission must submit its report on the

Shah's regime before it could see the American captives.

The Interior Ministry has postponed the parliamentary elections in the Kurdish towns of Marivan and Saqqez, bringing to three the number of Kurdish towns where the poll has been suspended.

Teheran radio said that armed groups dominated all these towns.

The radio confirmed reports of clashes around the town of Kamianan, south of Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan. Quoting reports from the paramilitary Revolutionary Guard there, it said Kamianan had been attacked by heavy weapons, including mortars.—Reuters, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Surgeon flying to Shah: Dr Michael DeBakey, an American heart surgeon, will fly to Panama within the next few days to examine the Shah and determine whether his enlarged spleen should be removed, a spokesman for the doctor said.

He said Dr DeBakey had not been told in which hospital the operation might take place.

"There are at least two very fine hospitals in Panama", he said.—Reuters.

Mr Angus Cargill: He is questioning by police.

Unions rally behind sportsmen

By Alan Hamilton

A deepening rift is opening between the Government and the sporting community over the question of British participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Athletes are gradually being made aware of the indirect pressures on them to stay away from the summer games, while the Government searches for a compromise posture which will satisfy both the sportsmen and their own disapproval of Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

Civil service unions yesterday quickly sprang to the defence of any of their members who may find a Government employer unwilling to give them the necessary time off to compete in Moscow.

At the same time it was announced that Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, will join United States and Australian officials at a meeting in Geneva on Monday.

The meeting will discuss the possibilities of staging alternatives to the Moscow Olympics. While the prospects of doing so do not appear bright, Foreign Office sources emphasise that Mrs Thatcher understands the frustration of athletes and takes the view that it would be better to try for an alternative venue and fail, than try at all.

The hope seems to be that an alternative games could be arranged after the completion of the official Olympiad, and that the Soviet Union would be welcomed as a participant.

The Government can have drawn up its modest comfort from the report of the Commons Select Committee on foreign affairs, published yesterday, which split predictably down the middle on party lines over its attitude to the games.

But it did agree on a recommendation supporting a boycott.

Requests for unpaid leave will be left to the discretion of

the individual's head of department, but the thinnest directive is that they too should be looked upon with disfavour in such cases if no suggestion of outright withdrawal were made.

The Civil and Public Sector Association, the largest Civil Service union, represents chiefly grades, said it would do its utmost to find voluntary cover for any member to be absent in Moscow, the last resort would be the salary of any forced to take unpaid leave attend.

Similar declarations of were made by the Institute of Professional Civil Servants and the Society of Civil Public Servants.

Similar structures have placed by the Ministry of Defence on members of armed services, who have told that they can during their annual leave that they will need special mission to travel to an European country.

Individual athletes have continued to express their intention to be in Moscow, assuming they are chose the British Olympic squad despite the increasing pressure.

Mr Geoff Capes, a policeman in Cambridge, became an of Britain's brightest hopes a gold medal in the shot put was said by his coach ready to give up his special leave was refused him.

Mr Sebastian Coe, a contender for an athletics said he had had no direct contact with his coach but he disagreed with being put on those athletes were civil servants.

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Mr Tom Dalyell, MP for Lorcan, thought it was defensible that the British American government ask athletes to boycott games "when the Chinese" way, doing business in", when the British Ambassador remained at his post, when commercial relations with Russia were actually encouraged by Mrs Thatcher and

Mr Peter Shore, MP for Leyton and Poplar, the Foreign Secretary, said that Labour Party should avoid getting into the mess the Government had fallen into.

Leading article, page

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THE TIMES

and athletes have been harbouring a sense of grievance over the years. They feel that they are not properly consulted by the Government.

Internationally, there has been a lack of coordination in the positions taken by the leading members of the EEC and the United States. The danger now was that differences of opinion among the allies as to how to express their disapproval of the games were taken by the Soviet leaders as a lack of determination to oppose the invasion of Afghanistan.

Sportsmen felt that they were singled out unfairly by the Government because it continued trade relations in the usual way, Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham Small Heath, and a former Labour Minister for Sport, told the Parliamentary Labour Party last night (Our Political Correspondent).

At the national level, it emerged from the evidence and the spirit in which it had been presented that "sports bodies

had recently signed a deal in Leipzig which involved the supply

Leading article, page

OVERSEAS

Ayatollah and inflation threaten Carter chances of reelection

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, March 13

President Carter has done well in the primaries so far. He lost Massachusetts to Senator Kennedy but won all the others. He is comfortably ahead in the delegate-selection process in all those states that hold party caucuses instead of primaries, and there can be little doubt he will win the Illinois primary next Tuesday.

For all that, his chances of winning the election in November diminish with every switch of Ayatollah Khomeini's upper-strings and every jump in the inflation and interest rates. Occasionally even his most confident supporters wake up sweating in the night, dreaming of Camelot.

The thing at least is clear by now: Senator Kennedy is not going to take the nomination away from the President. If he does, it will be because Mr Carter's position collapses under the weight of economic disaster, foreign policy failure, and a few more Carter blunders.

Senator Kennedy has many burdens to carry. Chappaquiddick is a serious matter; the belief there he might panic in a crisis, and worst of all his well-armed reputation as a liberal, will him down. On the other hand, he retains a firm core of solid support, partly because of his liberal credentials and most of all because he is a Kennedy.

Other candidates bow out of the race when they lose a few primaries: Mr John Connally allied it quits when he managed only 30 per cent in South Carolina. Mr George Bush, who got 0 per cent in Florida and can expect to do no better in Illinois, seems destined to follow him.

Mr Kennedy can go from defeat to defeat, and although a miracle can bring him victory he can stagger on until the bitter end, collecting a few delegates at every stage. Mr Bush's miracle must come at once. Mr Kennedy can wait for us.

The ingredients of the Carter disaster are lined up in the open, waiting for time and the President to bring them together. The inflation rate has more than doubled in the past year—it is more than four times what it was when Mr Carter took office. Administration officials hope it has spurred up slightly to 20 per cent or so, and will soon sink to more tolerable levels, but in countries not accustomed to such rates governments cannot survive such a continuing catastrophe. The polls show how fragile the President's position is on foreign affairs. People believe he is honest and keeps his head in an emergency, but the number of people who think him incompetent is still about a quarter of the electorate—evidence of disapproval virtually without precedent.

President keeps far ahead in Democratic caucuses

By Our Own Correspondent

Washington, March 13

President Carter is well ahead

the hunt for votes among

voters in four states which

held Democratic caucuses

this week. Members of the party

gathered in Oklahoma, Hawaii,

Iowa and Washington on

Wednesday and in Delaware yes-

terday to choose delegates to

national conventions which will, in

turn, choose delegates to the

national convention in August.

Only in Alaska do supporters

of Senator Edward Kennedy

aim to be ahead, and since

Iaska is the least-populated

state in the union, sending the

west delegates to the conven-

tion—11, compared to New

Hampshire's 19 and New York's

282—the victory is not very

important.

The only one of the five

states which has completed its

count of the votes so far is

Oklahoma, which gives Mr

Carter 75 per cent and Mr

Kennedy 10 per cent. The Presi-

dent's margin of victory was

rather less in Washington and

Delaware, but still better than

two to one. He will probably

win 15 or 16 of the delegates

from Hawaii.

There were Republican cau-

cuses in Washington and first

results suggest that Mr Reagan

was winning the most votes

in the state.

He recruits plan union

Orebro, Sweden, March 13.—A

recruit in the Swedish Army

has decided to form their own

union. It could not strike, under

existing Swedish law, but

could work for better con-

ditions, a spokesman for a

recruit's meeting being held

on him.

ADVERTISING

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Mr Ford's comments suggest he may run

Washington, March 13—Former President Gerald Ford has increased speculation that he intends entering this year's race for the presidency by delivering two strong attacks on President Carter.

Mr Ford told a Republican fundraising dinner last night: "My sole, single purpose, politically or otherwise, is to get President Carter out of the White House."

Earlier Mr Ford said in a television interview with CBS that Mr Carter had brought the United States to "the precipice of danger both at home and abroad." He added he would decide within the next week whether to enter the election campaign.

Mr Ford described Mr Carter's economic programme as a disaster, his energy policies as misguided and ineffective, and his foreign policies as "contradictory, erratic and downright dangerous."

He said that if the crisis over the 49 American hostages held in the United States Embassy in Tehran, ended successfully, Mr Carter should not take the credit. "Don't ever call this a diplomatic triumph or try to tell me that the Carter Administration did more than muddle through."

But in a later speech, Mr Ford appeared concerned about the vehemence of his remarks about Mr Carter.

He said that the President should not take such criticism personally because Mr Carter was a decent and honourable person.—Reuter.



Firemen trying to control a huge fire in George Street, central Sydney, last night. Flames rose hundreds of feet over the city.

Vatican delegation in Moscow for talks

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, March 13

The principal one is the Pope's support for the Uniates—the Ukrainian Catholic Church that recognized Rome but which was forcibly merged with the Russian Orthodox Church by Stalin after the war.

Shortly after his accession, the Pope wrote a letter of support to Cardinal Josif Slipyi,

the exiled Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which aroused deep suspicion among the Orthodox leadership that the Vatican was attempting to reestablish its position in the Ukraine.

Soviet-Vatican relations in general have been strained since the election of the present Pope, a strong and vocal opponent of Marxism. Matters have been complicated by the emergence of a strong dissident movement among Catholics in Lithuania, which has the support of many Catholic clergy there.

Though the Russian Orthodox Church is not directly involved in this issue, the question of believers' rights is likely to be raised by the Roman Catholic delegation.

US Elections

by the daily newspaper *El Tiempo* said President Turbay

could not grant amnesty to suspected guerrillas as such a decision would have to be taken by Congress and approved by a two-thirds majority.

Diplomatic sources said most of the foreign governments whose ambassadors are being held in the embassy were also against paying any ransom.—Reuter.

Plans to shorten trials seen as appeasing embassy hostages' captors

Bogota, March 13.—The Colombian Government has announced plans to shorten the trials of 217 members of the leftist M-19 group. The trials began in November.

Other M-19 members seized the embassy during a reception on February 27. They are demanding the release of 70 leftist prisoners and a ransom of nearly £5m in exchange for the hostages, which include 12 ambassadors.

The original demand called for 311 suspected guerrillas to

be freed and a ransom of about £25m, but M-19 is said to have reduced its conditions.

A fifth round of talks between guerrillas and the Government was due to begin today.

Forty-three of the alleged

guerrillas are being tried in

their absence, the other 174 are

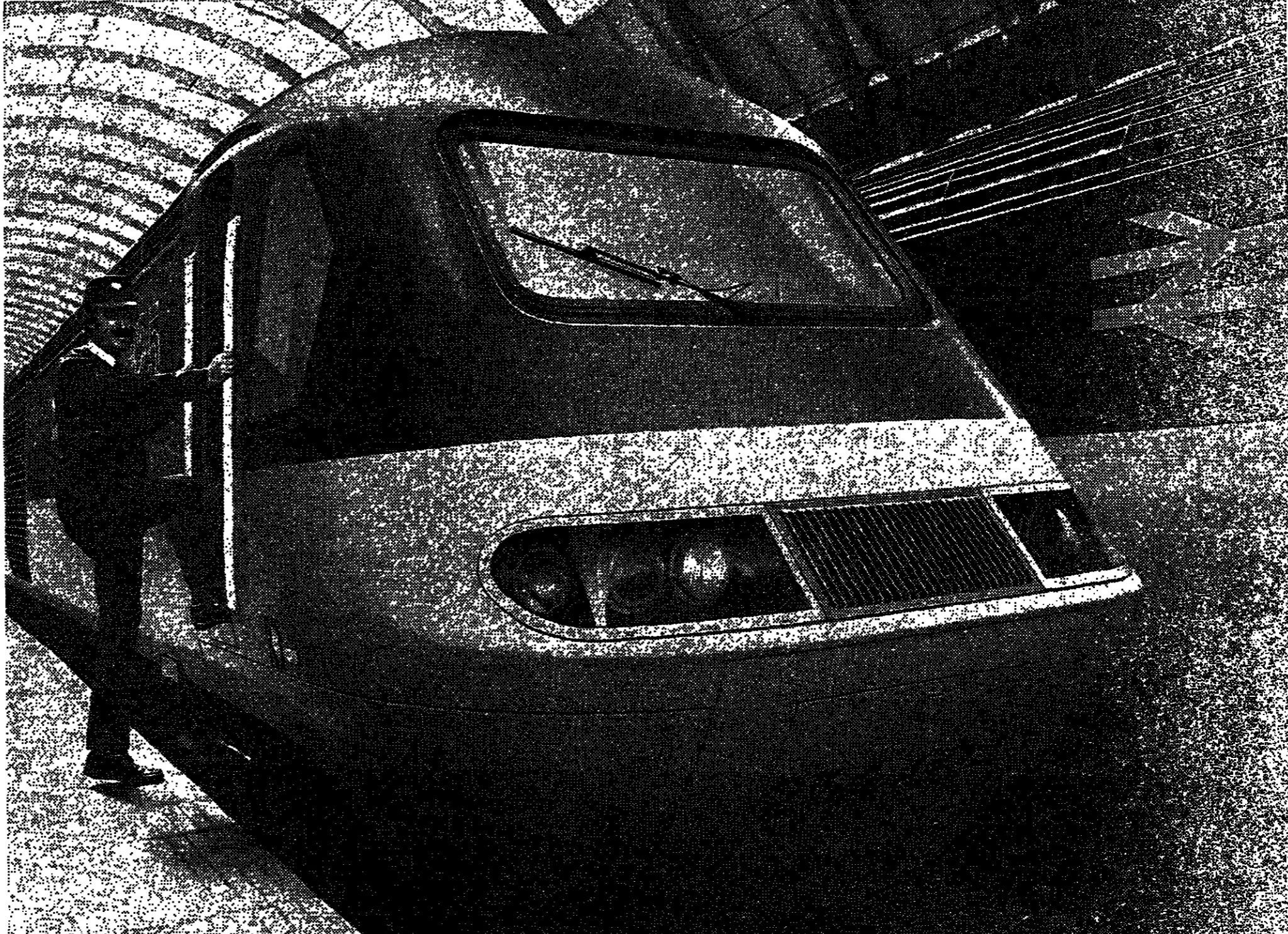
in custody.

The new commission met

President Turbay Ayala and

several ministers yesterday.

A group of jurists consulted



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Robber shot dead

Paris, March 13.—A robber was killed in a shooting incident with bank guards near the Ritz Hotel in the Place Vendome. A second robber escaped in a stolen taxi after holding up the Banque Nationale de Paris.

OVERSEAS

Seizure of Arab land deepens rift in Egypt-Israel relations

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 13

Friction between Israel and Egypt over Jewish settlements in the occupied territories has been increased by the Israeli decision to seize 1,000 acres of land in east Jerusalem to build a new Jewish suburb. Two thirds of the land is owned by Arabs.

The seizure was the first of significance in the former Arab sector of Jerusalem since the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty early last year.

The Egyptian Government today joined the United States and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in condemning the move, which is regarded as an act of Israeli defiance in the face of the United Nations resolution passed earlier this month calling for the dismantling of all settlements on Arab land.

A government spokesman in Cairo claimed that the expropriation was "new evidence of Israeli policies of violating international law and obstructing the implementation of the Camp David accords".

In diplomatic circles, there

was speculation that the seizure will have further reduced the slim chance that the deadlocked talks on Palestinian autonomy might reach a successful conclusion by the appointed date of May 26.

The Israeli Government is expected to issue soon a formal rejection of the international criticism of the expropriation. Mr David Levy, Minister of Housing, has defended the move, stating: "We are talking about an area under Israeli sovereignty in which we have an absolute right to expropriate land for public purposes."

Although some Israeli politicians have been critical of the timing of the Government's announcement, few would contest the principle that Israel has a right to seize land in the part of Jerusalem that was annexed by Jordan in the 1967 war.

It is repeatedly pointed out that the annexation was carried out under a Labour government, and that the original plan to build new homes on the site on the outskirts of east Jerusalem was promoted by the last Labour administration before it lost office in 1977.

West Bank coexistence, page 16



Labour unrest in Turkey: A policeman driving two workers at gunpoint from a textile factory in the violence-swept Zeytinburnu district of Istanbul yesterday. About 1,500 workers had occupied the factory in protest at the dismissal of 500 employees, which the management said was the result of an economy drive and not

based on any political grounds. After 42 days of the sit-in, a joint force of police and troops charged into the factory yesterday and removed the protesters. This was the latest in a series of labour agitations to shake the Government of Mr Suleyman Demirel in its struggle to revive the almost bankrupt economy. During its

three months in power about 950 people have been killed in acts of political violence — an average of nine a day. Six factory workers were shot dead on Wednesday night after being hauled from their van near the south-eastern town of Urfa.

Anger over Austria's recognition of PLO

From Our Correspondent
Vienna, March 13

Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, has confirmed that his Government has recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Dr Kreisky said that Austria's acceptance of the accreditation of Mr Ghazi Hussaini, the PLO representative to the United Nations in Vienna, as the PLO representative in Austria was a de facto recognition by Austria of the organization as the representatives of the Palestinians.

Dr Kreisky said: "This is a new step of recognizing the diplomatic representative of the action without a country."

Mr Hussaini, who has been in Vienna since 1977, said today that Dr Kreisky had kept a promise made in a speech to the United Nations last October, in which he said that the recognition of the Palestinian nation was essential to peace in the Middle East.

Mr Hussaini, who has established himself as a respected and unflappable diplomat, has also been accredited by the PLO as its representative in Bonn. He already enjoys full diplomatic status in Austria because of his accreditation to the United Nations.

Mr Yassakhar Ben-Yaacov, the Israeli Ambassador in Vienna, has visited the Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry to ask for clarification of Mr Hussaini's

accreditation, which was published in the Socialist Party newspaper *Arbeiter-Zeitung*.

This method of publicity has angered the two opposition parties in Austria. They have questioned whether the recognition of the PLO was a decision which the Government could take without parliamentary consultation.

Our Jerusalem Correspondent writes: The Austrian Government's move caused deep anger to the Israeli Cabinet, which has been growing increasingly concerned in recent weeks about the support for the Palestinian cause being shown by several European states.

For many Israelis, the bitterness has been heightened by the knowledge that Dr Kreisky comes from Jewish stock.

A senior Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the exact form of the Israeli response would not be announced until Israel's ambassador in Vienna had reported in full.

Last week Israel made formal protest to France, Britain and West Germany because of their separate statements of public support for the right of Palestinians to self-determination. A stronger rebuke is certain to be issued to Austria, but there is doubt among officials here whether this would amount to breaking diplomatic relations.

Mother jailed in support case

Washington, March 13.—A woman was jailed for eight hours this week for failing to make child-support payments to her former husband, who earns more than twice as much as she does. Linda Jean Miller, aged 27, a bar worker who earns \$6,000 (£2,600), was \$2,000 behind in payments to her husband, a carpenter.

Judge Robert Woods ordered her to be sent to jail until she paid the money. Her employer provided it some hours later.

Turkey likely to elect a civilian President

From Sinan Ecevit
Ankara, March 13

When the Turkish Parliament convenes on March 22 it is likely to choose a replacement for President Korutirk, it seems unlikely that an officer will succeed the retired Admiral. Despite rumours that his mandate will be extended, it is constitutionally impossible for Mr Korutirk to be reelected at the end of his seven-year term of presidency.

There is, as yet, no front-runner candidate for the mainly ceremonial post, but all the political parties concerned appear to agree that a civilian should be elected.

Although General Kenan Evren, the highly respected chief of general staff, would seem to be a natural first choice, political observers here believe that the general has no wish to compromise a brilliant military career with an eleven-hour political gamble.

Another likely candidate, also an RPP member, is Mr Hasan Esat Isik, a former Defence and Foreign Minister in two Ecevit governments.

Yet another dark horse is Mr Cahit Karakas, the National Assembly Speaker, also an RPP member.

What is most likely to happen, according to most observers, is that none of the candidates will obtain the amount of votes needed (two-thirds of the votes in the first two rounds and an absolute majority afterwards) and that the polling will drag on with Mr Caglayangil becoming acting president of the Constitutional Court.

Another RPP member, also an RPP member, is Mr Hasan Esat Isik, a former Defence and Foreign Minister in two Ecevit governments.

Although the Justice Party has not voiced its preference in the presidential election, most agree that Mr Caglayangil, although aged 72, is the man Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, would like to see as president.

According to political observ-

ers the Republican People's Party of Mr Bülent Ecevit, which holds the largest number of seats in Parliament, believes that Mr Caglayangil would not make a sufficiently impartial President, and therefore favours Mr Baykara, despite opposition from the left wing of the party.

Mr Ecevit's internal opponents are said to be against Mr Baykara for having been an influential member of Army-backed right-wing cabinets between 1971 and 1973.

A possible alternative RPP candidate whose name has cropped up recently is Mr Muhammed Taylan, a noted moderate and a former president of the Constitutional Court.

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Grenada proud of its Castro links

St George's, Grenada, March 13.—The Cuban presence on this tiny Caribbean island has become firmly entrenched in the year since a leftist revolution overthrew the pro-Western Government of Sir Eric Gairy.

A large photograph of President Fidel Castro of Cuba greets visitors to Grenada's media centre in the capital. On the dusty, wind-swept Point Saline area not far away, dozens of Cuban lorries and bulldozers are being used to build a £20m international airport.

At Pearls Airport, 18 miles outside St George's, a Cuban executive jet waits to return home with Sir Eric Gairy.

The Cuban Government now has relations with 17 nations and has said it is building a wide-ranging diplomatic network.

This is needed to bolster a country whose population suffers from malnutrition, mass unemployment, a high illiteracy rate, low export earnings, inadequate housing and poor health facilities.

As Grenada swings leftward, Mr Maurice Bishop, who succeeded Sir Eric Gairy as Prime Minister, speaks of an "unbreakable Cuban-Grenadian friendship". If there was no Cuba, Mr Bishop has told daily

newspapers here, "there would not have been a Grenada revolution".

But he has rejected American claims that this 133-square mile spice exporting island is becoming a Cuban or Soviet satellite.

He said the Government's foreign policy statements—which include an attack on the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement and approval of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—were part of a principled policy of support for oppressed people.

The Grenada Government wants the Caribbean to be a zone of peace, free of armies and military bases. It has also called for self-determination for territories which it says are under British, American, Dutch and French colonialism.

The Government says Grenada

is training Grenada youths in fishing and agriculture.

Mr Bishop said that Cuba had offered Grenada the kind of aid that usually took years to acquire. The revolution on March 13 last year showed Grenada who its true friends were.

In an apparent reference to the United States, he said wealthy countries offered Grenada only a trickle of aid in exchange for anti-Cuban policies.

The Government says Grenada

wants the Caribbean to be a zone of peace, free of armies and military bases. It has also called for self-determination for territories which it says are under British, American, Dutch and French colonialism.

The Government has also called for an end to what it calls the arming and financing of "counter-revolutionaries and anti-popular, anti-democratic or anti-progressive regimes", and respect for the sovereignty, legal equality and territorial integrity of the region's islands.

—Reuter.

Thailand hint of harder line on refugees

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, March 13

The likelihood that Thailand will soon adopt a less generous policy towards Indo-Chinese refugees was strengthened marks made today by Dr Khoman, the new Deputy Minister responsible for aircraft.

Mrs Gandhi did not

make a vociferous demand.

Rajya Sabha from members of his party for an investigation into the deal involving aircraft.

Mrs Gandhi said the

Government would decide whether to purchase the Jaguar

the requirements of the Air Force, bearing in developments in the rest world.

Cuba ill-treating political prisoners, report claims

Paris, March 13.—France

suspects

Cuba

of

backing

nationalist

groups

fomenting

unrest

on

island

in

the

West

Indian

ocean

and

island

of

Martinique

and

will

join

other

Western

nations

in

blockading

Havana

in

the

Caribbean

a

member

of

the

United

Nations

Assembly

in

the

region

and

island

of

Uruguay

and

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Bolivia

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Peru

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Chile

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Ecuador

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of

PARLIAMENT, March 13, 1980.

Protests at late night debate on Olympic Games: 'petty tyranny' taunt

House of Commons

The motion will be put down later today and it will be simply a motion concerning the invasion of Afghanistan and the undesirability in these circumstances of Britain taking part in the Olympic Games.

The debate, we would anticipate, will run for three hours and because this is primarily an occasion for the House of Commons to express its mind on the issue there will be a free vote on this side. (Cheers)

Mr Callaghan—Is that going to be the form of the motion? Is the Government not going to take the view that if there is a change in the attitude of the Soviet Union, the House and the Government would want to take a different view?

Why is the Government trying to smuggle this through us this way? Why do they not put it up at a reasonable time so that the House can discuss it?

Mr St John-Stevens—Will he put down his motion now? Does he intend the debate to last? Is there to be a free vote?

In Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House (Chelmsford, C)—I understand that there were discussions through the usual channels on tentative dates. This is the earliest date we can find. It is necessary to have a debate on some of these petty forms of tyranny. (Labour cheers).

Mr St John-Stevens—Would not it be right to debate the terms of the agreement before it is tabled. I was endeavouring to assist Mr Callaghan in giving him the general lines of the motion. It will be tabled later today. I do not think, in view of the

wide public debate of this matter, that there is any substance in accusing the Government of trying to smuggle this motion through the House.

It is important to have this expression of will of the House of Commons before the conference takes place.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C)—Former Olympic athlete—in view of what he said, is it not clear that the objective of the Government must be to persuade sporting bodies to boycott the Moscow Olympics?

Does he think that this task of persuading is likely to be helped by having a three-hour debate late at night rather than giving the attention and importance that the athletes, who are being asked to make a major sacrifice, rightly deserve?

Mr St John-Stevens—I am not able to table the motion immediately, but I will do so as soon as possible.

The athletes are very concerned that the Government is not doing everything possible in its own power and they are being asked to bear the main burden. (Labour cheers).

Mr St John-Stevens—I know that Mr Higgins feels strongly on this issue. (Labour cheers) "We all

have a right to debate the terms of the agreement before it is tabled. I was endeavouring to assist Mr Callaghan in giving him the general lines of the motion. It will be tabled later today. I do not think, in view of the

Government wishes to hear the views of the House, I will do so, three hours after 10 o'clock.

It is totally inadequate. Will he think again and give at least a full day's debate on the matter. (Labour cheers)

Mr St John-Stevens—I am aware that it would be a longer debate. I have indicated the importance of the House expressing its mind at a time when it could bring about a direct influence on Government policy.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, (Russoberg, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—The Government should think about this again. This is an important matter for the House to decide its view on. The committee will not understand it deciding it at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr St John-Stevens—I have sympathy with that point of view. It is necessary to have an early debate on the subject.

Mr Callaghan—in view of the expression of opinion from all sides on this issue, I will do my best to consider the matter bearing in mind the object of the exercise is to try to persuade public opinion of the views of the House? He

knows the views of the House. Would he choose a more convenient time to have a greater impact on public opinion? (Labour cheers).

Mr St John-Stevens—We made every effort but we could not get an agreement.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North Lab)—Does he consider he is properly fulfilling his functions as a member of our side of the whole House. Failing to respond to expressions from all sides that the timing of the debate on the Olympics is not only unsatisfactory to

himself after decisions had been taken account of by British athletes.

Mr David Price (Eastleigh, C)—Did I understand him to suggest

that the House but will be seen by the country as being a ludicrous way of dealing with an important issue.

Mr St John-Stevens—I am aware that my job is Leader of the House, that is why I made every effort to get an agreement satisfactory to all members of the House could be achieved.

Mr Crayton Onslow (Woking, C)—The reason the House is suffering the inconvenience of a debate on the Olympics at such an awkward time is because of the refusal of the Opposition. (Loud interruptions).

Mr St John-Stevens—I do not think I can draw into that kind of discussion.

Mr Callaghan—It is the Government which tells us we are going to supply funds.

Mr St John-Stevens—I do not want to go into details—(Cries of "Why not?")—because that is part of the conventions of the House. It is a fair point to make. Those efforts did not meet with success. I do not wish to go further into the details.

Mr James Killender (North Down, UUP)—Olympic athletes and their supporters will be fully entitled to disregard whatever wishes are expressed by the House in a debate which lasts for three hours after 10 o'clock on a Monday evening.

It is up to the Government to provide a proper opportunity this time to speak to form its views through the Olympics despite the wishes of the people of this country. (Loud Labour cheers).

Mr St John-Stevens—There is no question of imposing a legal ban on athletes taking part in the Olympics. The Government has made clear that in its opinion we should not take part in the games.

The debate gives the House also an opportunity of expressing its views which is one of the traditional constitutional means of expressing public opinion.

Mr Harry Earing (Striling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab)—How can we prevent that the Government will take heed of what the House says when already next week we have another major decision.

The Government concerning withdrawal of diplomatic assistance to the Olympic team and instructions that civil servants and servicemen should not get staff leave to attend the games.

Is that an indication of the need for the Government to take a decision? (Loud Labour cheers).

Mr St John-Stevens—The measures taken on civil servants and armed forces is wholly consistent with Government policy that we should not officially take part in the games. That is totally without prejudice to the decisions of individuals.

The purpose of the debate is for the Government to assess the opinion of the House but, equally important, it is for the House to have an opportunity to express its view as the House of Commons.

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FOREIGN REPORT

After Robert Mugabe's victory

South Africa's race to preempt rising expectations of blacks

The Rhodesian election results appalled the whites and delighted the blacks of South Africa. The blacks are agreed on what they want but not on how to achieve it.

White South Africans were astonished and appalled by the victory of Mr Robert Mugabe in Southern Rhodesia last week. Black South Africans celebrated wildly in new hope for their own future. Black popular opinion in South Africa can only be judged from demonstrations. When Angola and Mozambique, and now Zimbabwe, were "liberated", there was jubilation in the streets, but when Bishop Abel Muzorewa became the first Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, everyone stayed at home.

If Mr P. W. Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, had hoped to give black South Africans a feeling of belonging to the country he had not succeeded by October 1979, when John Tsoa, the black African boxer defeated the white South African Gerrie Coetzer in Pretoria. There was jubilation in the black community for weeks.

Identifying a leadership for this radicalism is not easy. The Government and the white media recognize the homeland leaders but blacks clearly seek more independent politicians. Most of their important natural leaders are dead, in prison or in exile and the survivors and newcomers are feeling their way along the walls of banning orders, detentions and other restrictive measures.

None of the black people I met during my two-month stay in South Africa were impressed by the changes which the Government has announced. In fact, most were suspicious and dismissive.

This is because what whites perceive as apartheid is different from what blacks see as apartheid. Whites see apartheid as separate amenities, the ban on blacks eating in white restaurants and the ban on racial intermarriage. What whites see as apartheid is changing, but this agenda of change does not include those aspects of apartheid which most affect blacks.

There is broad agreement among blacks that they want to be free from but not on how to achieve it or what to put in its place.

All black people seem solidly opposed to the policy of independence for the homelands. It takes away even their second-class citizenship in South Africa and their expectation of ever sharing in the wealth which they and their fathers have helped to create.

Urban blacks emphasize their hatred of passbooks, having to live in townships, the inferior Bantu education system and discrimination in jobs and wages. In rural areas they are affected more by rising prices and land shortage than direct apartheid.

All blacks recognize at least the symbolic leadership of Nelson Mandela particularly since the decline of the Pan African Congress in the wake of the death of Robert Sobukwe, its founder. The release of Mr Mandela would represent for many blacks a genuine desire by the Government for a negotiated future.

Danger seen if détente collapses in Europe

Finns keep low posture over Afghan affair

Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been watched more closely in Europe with more interest than in Finland.

Finns naturally feel worried every time their giant neighbour gets involved in conflicts, the fear is not that the other tanks will turn on Finland after completing their task in Afghanistan or elsewhere, but that irreparable damage might be done to the state, and that war might break out.

The occupation of Afghanistan had at first a chilling effect in Finland, because Moscow and the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty to claim legitimacy of its action. Finland has a similar friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

It was soon seen that Moscow seemed to keep the European public quiet, and this strengthened the Finnish belief that Finland's policy, based on good relations with East as well as West, will survive this international crisis.

From the start, Finnish officials adopted an extremely cool line and did not condemn the Soviet invasion even though they reacted warmly. In the United Nations General Assembly Finland abstained from voting on the Afghan issue, explaining that its traditional foreign policy

forces her to remain outside superpower conflicts.

Finland went to extraordinary lengths not to offend the Soviet Union and followed the routine model in this kind of situation: first a statement regretting what had happened, followed by abstention in the United Nations vote, and then a statement morally condemning the act. This high-wire act is supposed to please everyone, including the neighbouring superpower, but it has enraged public opinion.

Officially, everyone is ready to point out that this is no time for a small country in Finland's position to make too much noise. Simultaneously, decision-makers eagerly point out that even bigger countries like West Germany, which are further away from the Soviet Union but which have an interest in detente have kept cool heads.

It is also pointed out that Finland is in a totally different position from Afghanistan because capitalist Finland has been able to build its relations with the Soviet Union on a basis which guaranteed both the stability of Russia's north-western border and Finland's freedom. Relations between the two countries have been very stable, and both emphasize frequently that they are not engaged in ups and downs in the international situation.

Finnish leaders have worked hard to counter new weapons by working for disarmament. All this does not hide the fact that Finns are very worried

Olli Kivinen

Dehydrated noodle snacks in plastic pots enhanced by loose labelling

What does the name Stroganoff mean to you? Perhaps it evokes thoughts of exquisite, tender beef, rich soured cream and mushrooms worked into an expensive and satisfying mixture. You would, of course, be quite wrong. The Stroganoff of the 1980s will contain many remarkable ingredients, but it will not contain beef, or indeed any meat.

For that reason it will be called simply "Stroganoff", and it will cost less than 55p when it appears in shops in much of England this month. If anyone clings to the outdated delusion that Stroganoff has more in common with bac'n than with noodles, celery, soy sauce and fruit acid, a large advertising budget is waiting for a chance to present a more modern and less eccentric point of view.

In fact more than £2m will be spent this year on adverti-

ing the new species of grocery of which "Stroganoff" is one of the latest and most bizarre examples. They are described collectively as "dehydrated noodle snacks", and demand for them is rising so fast that some of the largest food companies in Britain are rushing to produce as many as possible.

They come in plastic containers, usually shaped like yoghurt pots. They consist of a mass of noodles with processed vegetables and aromatic flavourings, and in some cases a small plastic pouch of highly-flavoured sauce to be stirred on top.

They are prepared by adding boiling water, stirring, waiting for up to four minutes, and stirring again. They need careful and thorough stirring, or the flavouring powders will stick together at the bottom like varnish.

"Stroganoff" is one of the four flavours being sold under the name of "Quick Lunch" by KP Foods, a subsidiary of United Biscuits. Another, called "Pot Noodle", is made

by the Golden Wonder crisp company, which is part of the gigantic Imperial Group empire. The other, called "Knobbles", is made by Knorr, the packet soup people who are among the thousands all over the world who answer ultimately to the enormous Corn Products Company of the United States.

There is a fourth species of such food, called Snackpot, and made from rice and chopped and shaped meat. It is made by Batchelors, the tinned pea group which is part of Unilever, which is in turn one of the largest food companies in Europe. Such large companies are wary of investing in anything that does not look like a winner.

A sampling of several varieties of "dehydrated noodle snack" shows how the loose-ness of food labelling law allows the names of dishes to be used to cover a multitude of sins. Anything which is brown, goey and has a sharp taste can be called "Stroganoff". Another is described as "noodles, processed soyas pieces with dried vegetables and mushroom sauce and a sachet of soy sauce".

Noodles have the most imaginative presentation and the least weird flavours. They are packed in pots shaped like oriental rice bowls with a wide, low pattern design. As with the others, all that is needed for their preparation is a kettle and a spoon.

All manufacturers confidently expect the sales of dehydrated snacks to increase in leaps and bounds from their present level of well over £20m a year. Where "Stroganoff" leads can "Thermidor" and "Provencal" be far behind?

Hugh Clayton

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

THEATRES

BALLET

COLISEUM

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROYAL BALLET

ROYAL THAMES THEATRE

ROYAL WELSH DRAMATIC GROUP

STAR WARS

THEATRE

BCSO/
Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Joel Goodwin

The excursion into British music by Gennady Rozhdestvensky on Wednesday brought me intriguing viewpoints into his concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, which was so broadcast from the Royal Festival Hall. In juxtaposing Tippett and Holst in his programme, the Soviet conductor owed his evident personal ease in music of romantic hue, which also has dramatic effects.

Sir Michael Tippett's Second Symphony of 1958, is both cerebral and beguiling in these idylls. After *The Midsummer Marriage* of a few years earlier,

the symphony is a consummation devoutly to be welcomed, of the composer's eloquent purpose and luxuriant utopian imagination. In this performance, a clear distinction was drawn between the outer and inner movements. The former had the forthright impact of the splendid music experts knew there was still to be written in C major, but the slow movement and scherzo wing in the more wayward dream-images of the composer's hue. The slow movement in particular benefited from the conductor's sense of phrasing, and from individual wind

instruments playing of attractive beauty of tone and line. Ideas multiply in this work to such an extent that detail becomes enticing for its own sake, and the performance ensured that this could be enjoyed to the full.

If Mr Rozhdestvensky was concerned here to illuminate "the mysteries inherent in Nature," as a commentary on Tippett's symphony once put it, his journey through the familiar orbit of Holst's *The Planets* was a romantic stargazer's guide to the galaxy. There was no escaping the ominous threat of Mars as the bringer of war, and the annihilating consequences implicit in the music. Venus, as the bringer of peace, enclosed in soft, flexible, almost sentimental centre, within a certain metrical formality, but Mercury's winged flight was in danger of finding the galaxy congested by the notes to be negotiated.

Jupiter's jollity was given a ceremonious, not to say pomposo quality, and became virtually a prelude to Saturn's old age expressed as a certain desirable tranquillity. The magic of Uranus was in the dizzy light headed brilliance of the orchestral virtuosity, and at the end of Neptune, the mystic off-stage voices supplied by the BBC Singers, having been added to the texture as surreptitiously as they should, receded into the remote distance with that particular effect of seeming to continue in our hearing long after they had ceased to sound.

Orlando Quartet
Orcell Room

aul Griffiths

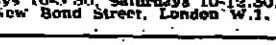
ne seldom hears loud cheering at a string quartet recital, at then one seldom hears a ring quartet recital so constantly illuminating and indeed exciting as that given on wednesday by the Orlando Quartet from Holland. There is nothing exceptional in their

ART GALLERIES

THE ART OF THE ETCHER. An exhibition of etchings, 10-29 March, 10-5pm. Artists include: Brangwyn, Dicksee, Strang, Watson, Wyllie, Chantrey, Cheyne, Rake, Books, 313 Kings Road, S.W.3.
FLORIAN AND ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Florin, 1980. Until 20 July. Adm. £1.50. **WYKES STICKMAN.** Until 22 April. Adm. 25p. **WHAT'S NEW.** Until 30 June. 2.50p.
DDINGTON GRAPHICS. 31 Corlett St., London W1. Tel: 01-433 2000. In exhibition of paintings, collages, prints and drawings. 27th February-17 March. Open 10am-1pm, Saturday 10am-1pm.

WILDENSTEIN:

entries from The Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, and the National Art Collections Fund, until 20 May. Open 10am-5pm, weekdays 10.30-5.30pm, Saturdays 10am-5pm, 17 New Bond Street, London W1.



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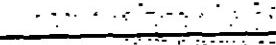
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programme of Haydn, Beethoven and Ravel, yet their playing was so fresh and vital that each work seemed like a journey into undiscovered country, a journey led, however, by guides who had thoroughly prepared the ground.

It is no complaint to say that I have rarely heard quartet playing made so sound so easy, with hardly a moment of ill-considered balance, or a smudge where all should have been together, or any room for thought that string instruments do not always produce effortlessly pure musical tone.

Again, there can be few quartets as self-effacing as the Orlando, who felt no need to express their individual personalities by any forced characterization of line. This was not, therefore, chamber music that looked to conversation as its model, and the emphasis tended to be less on thematic display than on the movement of harmony, texture and time. And lest that sounds excessively abstract, I must underline the Orlando's powers as a united foursome to find subtleties of expression through the application of intellect.

For instance, in the minutiae of their Haydn quartet, Op 54 No 2, the recurring main material was never accented in quite the same way twice; in the first beats were sometimes lightly brushed, sometimes more firmly placed, but never dragged rudely to earth, and the effect was constantly surprising yet always thoroughly dance-like.

The same movement showed this quarter's miraculous control of colour, when the three upper strings shivered in maidenly distress at the coarser interjections of the full quartet, though of course it was the Ravel that benefited most from the Orlando's exquisite feeling for timbre.

None the less they were most remarkable in Beethoven's Op 95, a work whose curious form they caused to seem exactly right, raising eccentricity rightfully to sublime mystery. Even the final burst of throwaway joy was justified, and not only as a prize the players felt they could award themselves after so much revelation.

Teresa Kubiak withdraws from Lohengrin

Teresa Kubiak will not, because of illness, appear in any of the remaining performances of the Royal Opera's revival of Lohengrin. Teresa Zylis-Gara, who sang in Tuesday's performance, will appear tonight and on Monday; Uta Maria Fleiss, who made her British debut in the opera last Saturday, will also sing next Thursday.

Phoenix Theatre

Charing Cross Road, WC2. Box Office: 01-835 2294

The Umbrellas of Cherbourg

The Michel Legrand romantic Musical

OPENS APRIL 10 at 7.30

Half price previews from April 8-9

Devastating and disarming rebels against society

Rude Boy (x)

Prince Charles

The Electric Horseman (A)

Empire, Leicester Sq.

... And Justice for All (AA)

Leicester Square

Theatre

The Runner Stumbles (A)

Odeon, Haymarket

The most significant single fact revealed by *Rude Boy* is that here and now, in the same Britain and the same moment, people speak quite different languages. There is the English of Margaret Thatcher, who is seen and heard in the film, describing the horror of urban streets where it is not safe to walk for fear of insult or robbery. Then there are the punk rock songs of The Clash, in which not one word in 20 is distinguishable for an uninitiated, grown-up, middle-class spectator.

Yet the words are perfectly comprehensible to the followers of The Clash, predominantly working-class teenagers, who know the songs by heart: "London's burning with boredom now . . ."; "I don't wanna go to where the rich are going/I don't wanna know about what the rich are doing/Their think they're so clever, they think they're so right, but the truth is only known by guitarists."

The daily speech of the Clash and their contemporaries is marginally more comprehensible; but its vocabulary is small, and the most frequent words are such as will never occur in the Prime Minister's public utterances at least. There is a vicious exchange of dialogue between a policeman and a boy he stops in the night streets, in which every brief, barked obscenity is said so ritualistically that it loses either meaning or power.

Rude Boy is all about this other world of a fierce, disgruntled, directionless working-class youth, lacking a spontaneous means of expression, but finding an outlet and support for its frustrations in punk music which, write the makers in a wise and feeling introduction to the film, "brought confidence and connection to the working class enough".

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Jane Fonda and Robert Redford in *The Electric Horseman*

his act and takes to the hills and freedom for both himself and the horse. In her pursuit is a lady television journalist (Jane Fonda). Once they jump up in their flight from society, it is all as predictable as you might guess. Even in such predictable characters, predictable situations and predictable populist, skin-deep, anti-materialist philosophies, however, Robert Redford and Jane Fonda are nice talented people to ride along with, though here they do talk a great deal too much.

The horse is nice, too, even if it is hard to believe that a sensitive thoroughbred racer could take on automobiles, in a neat variation of the traditional highway chase, or be safely leashed on his own from the society of wild horses of the prairie.

Truth, freedom and democracy are defended again, according to the conventions, in *Norman Jewison's ... And Justice for All*. We know, from Dickens that the law is an ass; here it is downright raving. Surely, though, no lawyer could have quite such ill luck as Al Pacino. Of the two judges before whom he pleads, one is a suicidal maniac, the other a latter-day Judge Jeffries who is also a racist, to the side, and hideously chosen.

One of Pacino's law partners is a nasty incompetent, while the other runs berserk and hurls plates around the courthouse. Small wonder that one client commits suicide and another is gunned down after a one-man prison revolt against an unjust sentence. It seems a mere incidental that the girl is sleeping with his investigating him for the legal ethics committee.

The script is really a series of over-coloured incidents and characters which might pass in the weekly episodes of a soap opera but are fairly unbelievable in a full-dress feature. Al Pacino gets by with a mixture of humour, eccentric charm and spiritual anguish, and wins the day with the final, fool-proof courtroom confrontation.

Stanley Kramer likes Problem Pictures. The theme of *The Runner Stumbles* is the agony of a Catholic priest and a nun who fall in love and the tragic outcome of their doomed affair. It is adapted from a stage play by Milan Stitt, in turn based on an actual murder that took place in 1927. The publicity speaks of 17 rewrites; but they were not enough to extricate the screenplay from the wordy, contrived and schematic nature of the stage original. The casting is not bad, sees distinctly effective. A rodeo rider (Robert Redford) is corralled into advertising breakfast foods. His "old pard" charm and wisdom conceal a sort of intelligence and idealism which invariably revolt. He discovers that his horse is being injected with steroids, and sees the inescapable parallels with what society is doing to him and to the cattle-consuming public.

So he rides out of the Las Vegas saloon where he is doing

David Robinson

fraction of the cost of commercial pictures it outclasses in style as well as seriousness. The film-makers followed their subjects, who were not always, it seems, entirely collaborative for many months, in order to capture those moments and gestures which would be most revealing. The photography is by Jack Hazan himself, and the images have an expressive elegance that altogether belies the problems of shooting in the difficult conditions of discos, hotel rooms and busy streets.

Rude Boy is the first film to attempt to reveal such contemporary aspects of our society, and the way that today's popular music can both reflect and reinforce a sense of deprivation. The film makers strove, they do not pretend to explain, to analyse or to judge. The picture is dispiriting, even alarming. Ray and his friends are from the establishment; and they hate communists; they hate the establishment; and they appear at anti-National Front concerts. A Red Brigades T-shirt keeps turning up like a talisman throughout the film, from time to time provoking vague speculations about its significance. They tend to Orwell's "primitive patriotism", so that it is one of the film's rare distortions when it cuts from a shot of Ray splitting absurdly out of a window of the Queen's Jubilee procession.

An underlying theme of the film is that, as the division between the two nations—middle-class establishment and working-class young; haves and have-nots; respectability and punk—widens, the police are forced into a new and false role as a barricade between combatants. In the course of 1978 Hazan and Mingay filmed extraordinary material at a

street demonstrations, in which the police are massed until they take on the character of an army. Reconstructing aspects of the affair of the Lewisham Twenty-Four—the mass arrests among the black population of South London at the time of the Queen's Jubilee—*Rude Boy* shows police operations taking the character of espionage and military exercise in the London streets.

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Two of the pieces were American premieres. The first Music for a Large Ensemble (1978), is full of magical touches—the addition of a flute counter-melody; the glittering waterfalls of the vibraphone, so that the whole unfolds serenely and inevitably as a series of endless preparations for an unknown cadence. The second, Octet (1979), for string quartet, two pianos and a variety of woodwind, used the violin to provide the drone and, basically, the piano to provide the rhythms, and the woodwind interjecting counter-rhythms. Here the focus is on the music itself rather than the colour; closer to chamber music, it is closer to chamber music than to orchestra.

The world premiere was the Variations for Winds, Strings, and Keyboards in the chamber version (the orchestral version will be premiered by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in May). This is an extremely homogeneous, unified work—the band sounds like an immense organ—in which the basic rhythm is carried by high flutes. This joyous, fast-paced sound establishes a pictorial image of great power to me, like the ringing of innumerable churchbells on a broad, sunlit upland in spring, and the liturgical feeling is reinforced through the ensemble in the later stages of the piece. By Bruckner's brass pedals. The variations meld imperceptibly into one another, yet carry the work onward, and are of a complexity unusual for Reich. It is controlling, however, not the analytic contrapuntal procedure detailed in Reich's admirable programme notes, but the efflorescence of the sounds and their immediate impact.

Reich's music is easy to dismiss, either because of an inability to be captivated by the surfaces, or a feeling that he has sacrificed too much, in terms of the variety available in Western music, to achieve a rather simplistic surface of patterns with an unassimilated addition of gamelan and other Far Eastern musics. It certainly stands apart from the procedures of a composer like Elliott Carter. Yet there is no question that there more to Reich than immediately meets the ear, and that his music-making, so magnificently performed in this concert, appeals strongly to a large section of today's young audiences.

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It is very noticeable in the present show how little he has

Eric Gill: "Approaching Dawn" from *Troilus and Criseyde*

Italian Straw Hat as opera

This year's Camden Festival, from Sunday until March 30, includes the British premiere of Nino Rota's opera *The Italian Straw Hat*, produced by Anthony Besch and conducted by James Judd, with a cast including Stuart Kale, Edward Byles, Anne Collins and Sandra Dugdale.

Grey's opera *Zémire Azor* will also be produced by Besch, and conducted by Roderick Brydon. The singers include Kate Flowers, Ian Caley and Bernard Dickerson. A concert performance of Tchaikovsky's *Mazepa* will be conducted by Mark Elder, with Michael Lewis, Eileen Hannan and Graham Clark in the cast.

It is some time since there has been a comprehensive showing of the work of Eric Gill, so far as Kettle's Yard, Cambridge, last November, and the present larger selection at the Whitworth Gallery in the University of Manchester have been particularly welcome. For Gill, never having been really in fashion, has never been disastrously out of fashion, and either way has tended to hover in that strange purgatory reserved for those whom, since we find them impossible to classify, we prefer not to think of too closely at all.

It is very noticeable in the present show how little he has

this was his own choice—when called upon to be of the present, as in the designing of Gill Sans-Serif type or the logos for W. H. Smith, he could function as efficiently as any. But usually he did not choose to. And though the watered-down versions of Gill's style which became the norm of religious art during the 1930s have dated terribly, in some curious way Gill himself seems to keep his strength and integrity intact. Whether or not his sculpture and book decorations should survive today, they certainly do.

In the same gallery is a touring show of modern Swiss fibre art, some of which might be called tapestry and a lot not. The most sculptural pieces, in which ruched and layered and overlaid fabrics play a large part, are perhaps the most effective (*Espace pour les rugues* by Cyril Bourquin-Walford is a good example), and I also liked an untitled piece by Anne-Marie Materre suggesting a silvery waterfall running over mossy crags.

Chichester Festival revives play by Lonsdale

The Chichester Festival Theatre season opens on May 6 with a revival of Frederick Lonsdale's play *The Last of Mrs Cheyne*, directed by Patrick Lonsdale and with a cast including Joan Collins, Simon Williams, Christopher Gable, Benjamin Whitrow, Moyra Fraser and Elizabeth March.

It is followed on May 20 by a new play *Terra Nova* by Ted Tally, based on the Scott expedition to the Antarctic. The cast includes Lewis Flander, Judy Parfitt and Frank Windsor.

Before the Party Queen's

Before the Party is the once daring play by Rodney Ackland with which Tom Conti chose to make his

SPORT
Ice skating

Wobble loses British pair their edge in medal battle

From John Hennessy.

Dortmund, March 13.

Jayne Torville and Christopher Dean, the British ice dance champions, had surrendered third place at the end of the world championships' compulsories here today. They have been overtaken by Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov (Soviet Union), Olympic bronze medal winners at Lake Placid and former world champions. The top two places so far faithfully follow Lake Placid, with Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karpontsov (Soviet Union) first (in spite of a mis-adventure) and Kristina Gogoczy and András Salay (Hungary) second.

The main setback for Britain came in the original set pattern dance. The second Russian couple had squeezed ahead already on the koto, a dance set to march tempo, but only on a technicality. Two errors in the fourth dance, however, left the British couple with only two judges in their favour and a third marking them equal with Miss Moiseyeva and her husband.

Miss Torville and her partner open with a dramatic double swing with Miss Torville's free leg wrapped round her partner. This throws her on to a perilous deep outside edge of the right foot. On the first circuit she skidded uneasily; on the second only the temporary state of affairs because Miss Lutz is unlikely to be able to live with her cousin over the wall through the short programme tomorrow and Saturday's night's free dance.

Miss Poetzsch's principal challenger, as ever, is Linda Fratianne, the American冰舞者 who is however out of sorts here and may soon be out of the competition. Troubled by an ankle injury, she may not be able to stay the course. Miss Fratianne was fifth after the first figure, third after the second and fourth after the third, behind Claudia Böckeler, Austrian who has made significant strides since the retirement of Carlo and Christa Fassi at Denver. Id the corresponding stage of the European championships at Göteborg, Linda Lutz, sixth, said she is third in a field drawn from the whole world.

Deborah Corrill, replacing the British champion, Karen Richardson, on the strength of her stronger performance at Göteborg, found the judges more difficult to satisfy. She has moved up from eleventh after the first two figures to ninth after the third, a successful loop, but an array of gifted free skaters lie at least behind her and we must

still more surprisingly, Karpontsov fell comprehensively during an innocent passage of his first circuit. His replacement for the record holder, who failed to happen recalls the days of long ago when the chance of getting through to the stumps of Woodfull, the Australian bassoonist, was so remote that he did not know it.

"Woodfull unbowlable," Well, Karpontsov bowed himself over today and he and Miss Linichuk now have little to spare at the head of a strong competition.

The Lake Placid free dances will certainly give the gold medal to Hungary.

Anett Poetzsch, the Olympic champion, has taken her deserved lead in the women's compulsory figure skating. She has a convincing margin according to eight of the nine judges and if the West German prefers her compatriot, Dagmar Lutz, that is the sort of thing the world can expect.

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Reaching for glory: Marina Cherkabova and Sergei Shafrazi winning the pairs title.

be prepared for a more modest finish. But she is still only 17 and learning a code, with little experience of international competition at this level.

The main threat, not only to Miss Corrill but to the leaders, is Denise Bellmann, the best women's free skater in the world, who now stands fourth with points to go. This means the yet again she will be denied a place in the last group in the short programme, while the advantages that confers.

In a perfect judging world it would not matter, because she would be marked on her merits. But four judges, just as difficult to satisfy. She has moved up from eleventh after the first two figures to ninth after the third, a successful loop, but an array of gifted free skaters lie at least behind her and we must

simply because she is not among the privileged few in the last group.

It is all too common for skaters to score well every last little excuse for looking like complainers, but there seems some merit in his suggestion that the draw for the short programme and free skating should be based on the previous year's results, rather than particular talent for the mechanical tracing of compulsory figures.

WOMEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES
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Michael Shanks on this year's reshaping of the EEC commission

Who follows Mr Jenkins into the chair?

The visitor to Brussels today finds the European Commission in the middle of one of its periodic bouts of dissecting its own navel. A new president has to be designated by mid-summer. He then has six months to put in place, with the member-governments, a new commission. In the meantime decisions have to be, and are being taken on the structure of the commission following the recommendations of the Spierenburg report, with the object of making the commission a more effective organization in an enlarged Community of 12 nations.

It cannot be said that the exercise is starting well. The question of the presidency, on which so much else depends, is still wide open. It is unlikely, though not impossible, that Mr Roy Jenkins will be asked to serve a further term. The countries which have not so far provided a president are Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark. The previous president from the Netherlands, Dr Van Thiel, occupied the chair for only a brief period after the premature departure of the Italian president Signor Malafatti, so the Dutch can and do claim the right to a full presidency.

Since the convention the presidency has come to be a four-year affair (originally it was a two-year appointment), and since everyone agrees that the president should be given more powers, the choice is crucial. Indeed, Mr Jenkins' presidency has made it more so. His one unquestioned achievement in a somewhat patchy record has been to elevate the standing of the commission president to something near equality with the major heads of state in the EEC. This has been no mean achievement, but it is not yet clear whether it is a personal eminence or one which can be transmitted to his successor.

At the moment the front-runners are, in this order of likelihood, Mr Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, Dr Barend Biesheuvel of the Netherlands, and Mr Finn Olav Gundelach of Denmark. There appears to be no credible Irish candidate, and in any case there would probably be a good deal of hostility to the Anglophone presidents in successive governments.

M. Gaston Thorn is a former prime minister of the Grand Duchy, a highly experienced and flexible politician with an



Presidential front-runners: Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, Dr Barend Biesheuvel and Mr Gaston Thorn.

impeccable background as a European federalist. The greater risk he faces is a French veto to his relations with President Giscard d'Estrées (they are not particularly good). Dr Biesheuvel is also a former prime minister, and would probably prove a more abrasive and tougher president than Mr Thorn.

Mr Gundelach, the present commissioner for agriculture, would be a quite different president: a bureaucrat rather than a politician, a man who knows the workings of the commission inside out—he has been a commissioner since 1973, and before that was an international civil servant. He would probably be much better than Mr Jenkins has been at administering the commission bureaucracy, but it is doubtful whether he would be accorded the same respect among the world's leaders and member-governments, and while a dedicated and highly effective commissioner his relations with colleagues and subordinates are not always very amicable.

So the choice of president will determine to a considerable extent the style of the next commission. This brings us to the Spierenburg report,

commissioned by Mr Jenkins to advise on the appropriate structure of the commission in the light of the impending admission of Greece, Portugal and Spain. The key Spierenburg recommendation was that the number of commissioners should be cut to one from each country—at present Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have two each—and it puts off the awkward moment for the Big Four. But it also effectively negates the other elements of the Spierenburg report which flow from it.

At present the commission is busily trying to regroup its services into fewer units and causing a good deal of disaffection and adverse morale in the process, as officials see their little autonomous empires submerged in larger groups, and their promotion prospects blocked.

If there is no rationalization at the top, however, the main purpose of this reorganization will be lost. The problem is that there is really not enough work for the commission to provide 13 (15 with Greece and Portugal) commissioners with visible separate departments. So a significant part of the commission's present activities is influenced by the need to create work for under-employed commissioners.

The alternative solution is for some of the commissioners (for example, the second commissioner from the Big Four coun-

tries) to serve in effect as a junior minister assisting his over-worked colleague in one of the major departments such as agriculture or external relations. This concept of a "two-tier commission" as a means of rationalizing the commission's work was an alternative rejected by the Spierenburg committee in favour of the "cleaner" solution of one commissioner per country. But it could be resurrected as an interim measure if the council defers the change mooted by Spierenburg for four years. Otherwise the impetus provided by Spierenburg could well be lost.

But of course such an interim solution affects the choice of commissioners to be made over the coming months, and if it wants to influence member-governments to go down this route the commission will need to move fast. There is no indication at present whether this is likely to happen, and meanwhile the commission is entering the "jinxed" period when commissioners start to lose credibility and interest in the job, as they manoeuvre for reappointment or start looking for other employment. It is in this period that the authority of the presi-

dent in particular starts to erode.

Nor can it be said, after its dramatic rejection of the budget, that the Parliament has done much to fill the gap left by the commission's declining star. Indeed, latest indications suggest that Europe's farm lobbies have moved swiftly and effectively to the centre of the kind of cuts implied by the outcome of the budget debate, and indicated in the revised budget presented to parliament by the commission.

It seems clear that a substantial number of parliamentarians are now prepared to back away from the implications of their budget vote, by trying to divorce the budget from the question of farm incomes. One can understand the pressure to which members from rural constituencies must be subject, but logic must count for something. It is indisputable the Common Agricultural Policy which is driving the commission towards bankruptcy.

The choices are fairly clear.

Either Parliament votes more money in the budget to under-

write the escalating costs of the CAP—which it has refused to do—or the community cuts back on its non-agricultural spending (regional fund, social funds, overseas aid, research and development, etc.) to which everybody is opposed—or ways have to be found of cutting the cost of farm support. Otherwise the commission will run out of funds some time in 1981.

The best way out of this dilemma by far would be for the community institutions to focus their attention urgently on alternative ways of protecting farmers, which do not involve the consumers having to subsidize the production of ever-larger surpluses of foodstuffs that nobody wants.

An incidental benefit of such a change of policy is that it would go a long way towards solving the particular problem of the British budget contribution (about which nobody wants to say a word).

But of course such an interim solution affects the choice of commissioners to be made over the coming months, and if it wants to influence member-governments to go down this route the commission will need to move fast. There is no indication at present whether this is likely to happen, and meanwhile the commission is entering the "jinxed" period when commissioners start to lose credibility and interest in the job, as they manoeuvre for reappointment or start looking for other employment. It is in this period that the authority of the presi-

almost all Israelis, a city had a single sovereignty.

But he insists on the need for a four or five-year transitional period which "will help to fill the gap of suspicion and help to bring ideas closer." He would prefer a third neutral party under the flag of the United Nations to exercise this inter-trusteeship.

This is still some way beyond the Egyptian model, which makes the absolute assumption that at the end of the five-year transition the West Bank and Gaza will be completely free from the large presence of the PLO. The Begin government's conduct of the talks.

In their joint letter to President Carter at Camp David, Mr Begin and President Sadat confirmed that the objective of the negotiations is the establishment of a self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants.

Mr Eban comments that "full" autonomy was Mr Begin's own phrase. "This implies," he writes, "that there are varying degrees of autonomy and that Mr Begin favours the highest degree of autonomy that the word can signify or sustain."

The joint letter speaks of the military government and its civilian administration being "withdrawn" and being replaced by the self-governing authority. Some Israeli troops will go; others will be redeployed into specific security locations.

Mr Eban then looks at the Israeli model of autonomy which has been produced in the negotiations, with its division of powers between those specifically allotted to a small elected administrative council, those that continue to be exercised by Israel and those shared between the two.

To the former Foreign Minister, with his extensive powers of linguistic analysis, the idea of a military administration co-existing with that which replaces it "after its withdrawal" is "a mystery beyond the power of the English language to solve".

The main political objection to the Israeli model is that, should it prevail, there would be no incentive for a distinctively West Bank Palestinian leadership to assert itself. In the elections for Israel's version of an 11-member administrative council there would in practice be no voters and no candidates. The agreement of the Palestine Liberation Organization would be needed, at least implicitly, before any election could effectively be held.

But it did so agree over the last mayoral elections; and one point repeatedly made in conversation by West Bankers is that their relationship with the PLO is two-way. It is out of the question that they should cease to acknowledge that the organization is their political representative, but they insist that nowadays it has to pay attention to their wishes.

The Mayor of Hafif, Mr Muhammed Milhem, a man of impeccably radical antecedents, is for example ready to discuss openly his readiness to recognize the Jewish people as a nation and as a state (contrary to the Palestine National Covenant).

Once Israel had made a declaration that it recognized the Palestinians' right of self-determination "peace steps" would follow and very smoothly. In that event the PLO "will have to break this whole icing and show readiness that we want to co-exist in two neighbouring states—Jewish and Arab."

For Mr Milhem, as for all Palestinian Arabs, the term "West Bank" includes East Jerusalem, just as for them the term "undivided city of Jerusalem", on which they are agreed, means a city without walls and sub-machine guns; not as with Keith Ky

"No".

And Avraham Schweid, writing in *Hatzair*, describes the expected appointment, confirmed of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Speaker and former leader of the Stern gang, as the new Foreign Minister.

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Keith Ky

Reading the small print on the West Bank

Geoffrey Smith

The social goals that count

"The social democratic approach to the economic, social, cultural and political problems of the day has exhausted its strength," writes Professor Ralf Dahrendorf in a stimulating and provocative pamphlet to be published next Wednesday.

He makes it clear that he is not referring simply to the intellectual plight of what has become known as the social democratic wing of the Labour Party. He has in mind the reaction against the consensus according to which most western countries have, to a greater or lesser extent, been governed in the postwar years: belief in a welfare state; a mixed economy "constrained by numerous rules, regulations and policies"; greater equality, particularly of opportunity; and a generally activist government that would seek to deal with whatever problems arose, economic and social.

There is a reaction against it is evident not just from the defeat of the Labour Government in Britain or even the exclusion from office over the past three-and-a-half years of the Social Democrats in Sweden, the citadel of European social democracy. Still more important is the way of

feeling in many countries against big government and expensive public programmes. This is epitomized by the strength of Mr Mogens Glistrup's Progress Party in Denmark and the People's Party in California.

There are a number of reasons for this reaction. The end of the era of rapid economic growth has made it harder to pay for the social benefits and other government programmes, which have required not just high taxation to pay for them but also an extensive bureaucracy to administer them. The process of government has been overloaded by expectations. Professor Dahrendorf also refers to what he terms a revolt against reason.

I would put it rather differently. It is not a belief in the value of reasoning that is a distinguishing feature of social democracy but the value of pursuing specific social objectives through a process of contrast, takes account of these

lective reasoning. There is much in this that is attractive to the British temperament, with its instinctive faith in the magical properties of a table if only sufficient people of goodwill can be gathered around it. But it assumes a more widespread attachment to social goals than may always be the case. It may consequently fail to take sufficient account of the selfish, competitive, acquisitive and aggressive forces in society.

Experience with incomes policy is a case in point. This is quintessentially a social democratic instrument. It was broken under Mr Callaghan, even though a large majority of the general public still approved of such a policy in principle, because it could not accommodate such forces in the form of pressure for differentials and a simple desire to get ahead of the game.

The right-wing alternative, by contrast, takes account of these

forces by seeking either to subject them to the disciplines of the market or to harness their energy for the common good. Adam Smith's "guiding hand". This is in keeping with social trends at a time of greater individual and group assertiveness. For that reason I would give this approach a distinctly better chance than Professor Dahrendorf, who believes that it "is at best likely to fail; at worst it will create havoc in industry and the political community, compared to which a temporary confrontation with the miners was but a parlour game".

He is looking beyond social democracy to new horizons where "economic affairs are no longer the central concern of individual lives and public policies". I find this inherently improbable, given his assumption of continuing low growth. To seek "the reconstruction of human lives so that employment is but one of a sequence of activities which provide

meaning and opportunity for personal growth" might be the most civilised course in conditions of low economic growth. But I suspect that here he is making the same mistake as the social democrats in overstating the social willingness to proceed rationally towards social goals.

If economic growth is low then attempts to raise it will be the first political priority. The natural effect will be to intensify competition between countries and within them. This will be followed by more intense argument over the distribution of the limited product.

Otherwise we may in due course see some familiar policies in modern dress.

either to an administration of the far-left seeking to achieve public goals by greater government ownership and control—or a return to social democracy. If it is the latter then the touchstone will be incomes policy, possibly supported by import controls.

The more one looks at the social democrats the more one feels that the logic of their position requires them to develop a more elaborate mechanism for incomes policy that would seek to provide for greater flexibility between the earnings of one group of workers and another. Such a system would be conceivably more lasting than the makeshift quasi-freezes that have been pressed into service as incomes policies in the past.

I suspect that it is only if the right-wing alternative succeeds that social democracy will really have been discarded. Otherwise we may in due course see some familiar policies in modern dress.

* After Social Democracy by Ralf Dahrendorf, Unservile State Paper, No. 25, Liberal Publications Department, Poland Street, W1. (50p).

MOSCOW DIARY



when you have a baby? I went away without the milk, and so to skip her classes and go to work."

But usually Soviet men do little to help. In principle socialist society opposes the social inequality of women. But traditions are still very strong and they made a fair division of family labour and responsibilities between the sexes," a Soviet professor wrote some months ago.

He found that in 61 per cent of Soviet families women did all the shopping, compared with 37 per cent in which men did; in 64 per cent they always prepared dinner (men 4 per cent) and in 64 per cent they did all the washing and ironing (men 2 per cent). In the remaining families household tasks were shared, with children and aged parents also helping, but the burden generally fell on women.

Housework takes so long because only 15 per cent is mechanized compared with 80 per cent in the United States. In the Soviet Union refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners account for 60 per cent of all electric appliances, against only 35 per cent in America.

The result is that women do not have time to cope with more than one child. As it is, another survey found that the working mother could devote only half the time she spent doing housework and one eighth of the time spent cooking meals.

The main reason many women give for not having more children is the lack of proper facilities where the young ones can be left. Nursery schools are constantly affected by illness, and working women find it difficult to get time off to look after sick children.

Many mothers say that because conditions in nursery schools are so unsatisfactory, children fall ill more often than at home. Nowadays the traditional arrangement of a living-in grandmother is changing as old people move into flats of their own. There are no baby-sitters and another has to stop work to look after her child instead.

In spite of pre-war flirtations with the theories of communal families and the state care of children, Soviet educationists have been unable to implement them.

Various solutions have been put forward: more part-time work, more flexible working hours, higher family allowances, greater mechanization of housework, more self-service shops to cut shopping time, two-year leave after childbirth instead of the present one year, and more education to prepare men for family life and overcome the attitude that housework is scarcely women's work. All these are envisaged in the current five-year plan but many of them still a long way off.

To encourage women to bring more children, the state provides improved housing, better medical care, more recreation, more time off work to look after children instead of the present one year, and more education to prepare men for family life and overcome the attitude that housework is scarcely women's work.

Some economists have tried to work out the monetary value of Soviet women's work in the home; to replace them with state-salaried workers would mean hiring 100 million people at a cost of 150,000 million rubles (£120,000 million) a year.

But the present campaign to upgrade the status and value of women's work in the home has run into difficulties. Firstly, the Soviet economy cannot spare its women workers. Respectable rates of economic growth have been made possible in recent years only by adding as many women and pensioners to the labour force as possible. To shade labour now would aggravate a situation which is becoming increasingly grim as the effects of the fall in the birth rate begin to kick in.

The other difficulty is that Soviet women cannot afford not to work. As prosperity rises, so does consumer demand. The average family can no longer afford to buy the basic necessities of life. The cost of living has risen sharply in recent years. But many one-and two-child families are so cramped that one child. And abortion is readily available to prevent second arrivals.

For years Soviet ideology has encouraged women to work and has boasted of their high participation rates in the labour force. But the need for more children is now regarded as even more pressing. Russia pointed out our failure to meet our long-term goals: a good family was no less important than a good business.

One woman complained in a letter last month that she had to work for time off from work to look after her newborn child and was told by the boss: "If you want to look after your baby, you have to work and the other child."

She gave up her job. And the paper's best-wishes went with Michael Bayley

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PILING ON THE PRESSURE

othing that has happened since Soviet tanks rolled into Afghanistan on Boxing Day and a boycott of the Moscow games was first mooted makes it any more fitting that the Olympics should be celebrated in that city this summer, if they are, that British athletes should participate. On the contrary, Russia's military aggression of Afghanistan continues unabated, and its dissidents at home are being harassed more intensively, either in connexion with the Olympic preparations in Moscow or otherwise.

In Britain a heavy weight of public opinion has gathered behind the call for boycott—the government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, most of Fleet Street, some commercial sponsors—but the debate is not yet resolved. As athletes—most of them—and their representatives hold firmly their view that participation in the games at Moscow does not imply on their part any endorsement of Soviet policy or of domestic, nor does it imply any lack on their part of the common feelings of revulsion for the actions for which the Soviet Union is condemned. Ministers insist that it is not what the athletes intend, their presence in Moscow to signify or not signify that matters, but what others would make of it and in particular what the Russians could make of it for propaganda purposes.

Spokesmen for the athletes make two complaints: that they are being unfairly singled out and used as political pawns; and that having been told that they would be put under no coercion by the Government, they now feel that they are. That they are being singled out is true, but not fairly. The Government-supervised rupture with Moscow is from total. Diplomatic intercourse remains normal; trade, except in certain sensitive categories, continues to be encouraged. The athletes were not in the firing line because so happened that they were out to join in something out of which Russia was poised to make a huge propaganda meal, the collapse of which would be a slap in Russia's face for all the world to see.

As for coercion, that must be understood to involve threats or

AKISTAN'S NON-ALIGNMENT

vers that see themselves as hapless, when seized by the agency of a crisis, are always able to stride unwarily and boldly into some other country's air. Yesterday the state department in Washington appeared to be admitting that it had been too brusque in its dealing with Pakistan over the brief invasion of Afghanistan.

Brezinski seems to have gone to Islamabad with too fixed an idea of what was expected of Pakistan's reaction to events in bul and then to have proposed military and economic aid circumstances that had found unable to accept. Relations between two countries had been cool some years. A wholly unjustified assault on the American embassy in Islamabad, coming top of the cruel and unjust treatment of the American embassy staff in Teheran, had only been a preparation for a hasty and careful approach on America side to Pakistan's action to events in Pakistan. But it was not only resentment of pride that prompted General's foreign affairs adviser, Mr Shahi to turn down the American aid package of \$200m economic and \$200m military aid, a speech last week Mr Shahi stance too great an American concern with Indian anxieties as reason for the refusal—a natural report to Mrs Gandhi's thinking and unjustified accusation that the arms to be supplied would be used against India. Soon afterwards General ul-Haq rubbed in Pakistan's action of America aid by arguing on the help Pakistan

erelict land

on Mr Adrian Sturgo. Professor Chisholm's letter (March 5) on why land is left idle is only part of the story. One step need to be taken to prevent this practice and Professor Sturgo's suggestion that rates should be levied seems more practical than the powers proposed in Local Government Planning and Bill enabling the Secretary of State to compile registers of undeveloped land. As things stand at present, the rating system actually provides an incentive for owners to leave land idle. Another practical suggestion is that land should be in accounts at its current value rather than its historic cost.

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It is equally important that the need to prevent more land from being abandoned. On March 3 the Port of London Authority announced its intention to close the West India Millwall docks covering over acres. The British Steel Corporation and British Leyland have agreed to close down existing plants in the private sector similar areas are threatened.

Very time this happens the owners are given redundancy pay-offs but what of the cost of deal with the redundant plant? It is not also care for making parts of the church which are under-used for a day centre for the

seizure and continuing occupation of Afghanistan, that particular sporting fixture became a timely counter in foreign policy—something which the Russians for their part had always regarded it as. The move having been made, it becomes a matter of great importance that it be successfully followed through. For governments in the free world to declare a boycott and for their Olympic competitors, being free men and women, to decide otherwise would be damaging to the western diplomatic offensive, for all that it would exemplify the reality of the freedom which this part of the world claims for its political societies. So the question of participation in the games becomes a matter of state, and the Government, not at first getting the answer it wants, is driven to move from persuasion to pressure, until the athletes—though so far mistakenly—cry "coercion". The Government should be very careful indeed not to proceed to a point at which the complaint is justified.

The Commons debate which the Government has arranged for Monday is another turn of the screw. A debate with little dissent by an overwhelming vote in its favour would carry an authority which, in all the circumstances, it would be hard indeed to resist. When President Carter announced his conditional boycott and his Secretary of State asserted, a little rashly it seemed at the time, that if the Government expressed its view "our citizens will follow that view", both houses of the Congress stepped in to help Mr Vance's words come true by recording landslide majorities, close to unanimity, in support of a boycott. It cannot be taken for granted that things will be quite like that on Monday night. A motion condemning the Russian regime for its international and domestic crimes would unite the Commons almost to a man. A motion calling on our Olympic athletes to stay away in order to serve that purpose may stir eddies of debate and achieve less than total support, because of an uneasy feeling that to meet a totalitarian challenge our own customary and non-totalitarian delimitation of the spheres of operation of the state and its citizens may be shifted.

If the Prime Minister's political action appears to be a bit thwart her philosophy it is easy to see why. When she promptly and heartily endorsed President Carter's decision to make the destruction of the Moscow games a part of the West's diplomatic response to the Soviet Union's

decisions taken in company with the Americans.

Certainly no wholesale reversal of policy on Pakistan's part seems to have been intended. Obviously events in Afghanistan have made an already nervous and somewhat unstable military government, weighed down by a serious refugee problem and subject to continuous allegations of subversive military intentions against the Afghans and their Russian friends, rather more blunt in its public comment than need be. The point having been made that Pakistan wants to make its own political choices in circumstances that affect its own internal stability, both sides are now reconsidering their position. Mr Warren Christopher made this plain yesterday from the American side.

Pakistan sees economic aid as the first priority and talks are being resumed on this as a separate package from any military aid, the justification for which Pakistan is still assessing as events in Afghanistan unfold and as their own contacts with the Russians may suggest. At all events non-alignment will remain the starting point of Pakistan's thinking in the company of almost all the Islamic states towards which Pakistan looks for sympathy and understanding. With the first agitated and urgent moves in the Afghanistan crisis out of the way the fresh discussions between America and Pakistan will start from a better mutual understanding and the alloying of the worst suspicions on both sides. Even Mrs Gandhi's temperature should not rise unduly at the thought of increased economic aid going to her neighbour.

elderly to be created. As a result of constant weekday use of the day centre it will probably be possible for the doors to the church to be kept open throughout the week, with much less fear of vandalism.

Perhaps church buildings in town centres elsewhere could profitably be shared during the week to widespread advantage.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN LATHAM,
49 Scarsdale Villas, W8.

March 10.

Heating and sleeping

From Mr P. B. Soul
Sir, Mrs M. K. Churcher (March 8) advises cold old-age pensioners to seek the warmth of the various public buildings that are over heated at their expense.

Berkshire pensioners would be wise to avoid their local public libraries. The County Council recently decided that a £20 fine shall be demanded of those who fail to sleep over the books that have been bought at their expense.

Yours faithfully,
P. B. SOUL,
51 Lakeside,
Fareham,
Hampshire.
March 8.

penalties or legal compulsion. Nothing which has been done so far answers to that, with the possible exception of the directives concerning civil servants and the armed forces which appear to mean that any selected for the Olympics might be put in a position of being able to accept only by breaching their terms of service. But, short of coercion, the Government is undeniably putting strong and increasing pressure on athletes and their representatives to conform to its wishes. It has lifted the question of attendance at the Moscow games to the level of a matter of state. It has indicated where the national interest lies, and it expects responsible citizens to act accordingly.

This is a rather unexpected position for a Conservative government to have reached. The arrangement of sporting fixtures, considered by itself, is pretty plainly not one of those matters the Thatcher state would wish to make its own business. Not many days ago Mrs Thatcher was expounding, in her Acrey Neave memorial lecture, her philosophy of the self-restricting state, strong in its own sphere, but scrupulous not to engross every kind of public, let alone private, affair. It was the first principle of her ministry to revive the individual's sense of responsibility for his own life and decisions. It was their ambition "to re-invigorate not just the economy and industry but the whole body of voluntary associations, loyalties and activities which gives society its richness and diversity, and hence its real strength". The state should not appear in the guise of "a loquacious and tedious companion at every stage of life's journey". (Sir Denis Follows, wedded to his own point of view, might be forgiven for supposing that he had found just such a companion for this stretch of his life's journey.)

If the Prime Minister's political action appears to be a bit thwart her philosophy it is easy to see why. When she promptly and heartily endorsed President Carter's decision to make the destruction of the Moscow games a part of the West's diplomatic response to the Soviet Union's

positive thinking for the fishing industry

From Commander M. B. F. Ranken
Sir, your second leader (March 11) describes the past decade as disastrous for the fishing industry, but this is only true in the context of what actually happened, through everyone's refusal to look ahead towards establishing and enforcing a rational regime for conservation and management of fish stocks, something which the 200-mile exclusive fishing limits have made possible since 1977, first in European waters and since in many other countries' zones world wide.

The distant water fisheries for bottom fish have been virtually extinguished, and in our own case effectively destroyed the Hull fleet of traditional large trawlers, but the inshore and near-water fisheries should be given a highly profitable new lease of life, and some middle-water vessels should also have a stable future. New species also need some of the larger processing vessels previously sailing from the Humber ports.

The present "EEC bond" in the Atlantic has an area of 525,000 square nautical miles, of which the United Kingdom's share is about 52 per cent; when Spain and Portugal are added, as well as Greenland, the total reaches 1,430,000 square nautical miles. By careful management and control it is probably not wishful thinking to suggest a maximum sustainable yield for this area of 8-10 million tonnes of fish each year, of which the UK food fish share should certainly be the largest, mainly from above her 192,000 square nautical miles of continental shelf. Stable catches at these levels will surely provide secure livelihoods for our fishermen, but only if a rational CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) is avoided and enforced, so that the fish can be landed at prices acceptable on the market, remembering

that the fish industry on land is not in the least concerned with the origins of its raw materials—home landings or imports.

Redeployment and restructuring of the fishing fleet is imperative and urgent, and it is unthinkable that this strategic reserve of fishermen and their boats should be left to founder and disappear, while the politicians and bureaucrats go on disagreeing about the CFP, and fish stocks continue at risk of major decline. At least 25,000 fishermen's livelihoods are at stake in the larger boats, well over 100,000 of our coastal population, quite apart from many shore jobs in handling, processing and supporting roles. James Johnson's suggestion of a levy on imported fish to sustain our own fleet is a reasonable interim measure, and might perhaps help to hasten agreement on a practical CFP aimed at effective scientific management of the stocks on a community basis, coupled with cooperative national surveillance and enforcement using sensible aircraft and ships, and enough of them. It was inappropriate and very expensive ships that let us down off Iceland, not poor seamanship. Many of us questioned the appropriateness of our existing patrol vessels, and even more so the still larger OPVs announced last week.

A healthy and profitable fishing industry at home could provide the basis for joint ventures abroad and for worldwide exports of the right fishing and related vessel, aircraft, infrastructure and expertise now urgently needed to develop the important opportunities created by the new 200-mile exclusive fishing zones of very many developing countries, many of them in the Commonwealth.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL RANKEN,
20 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14.

London medical schools

From Dr Leonard Weiss
Sir, I am writing to express my amazement at news of the recommendation that Westminster Hospital should lose its Radiotherapy Department and be downgraded to an annex of St Thomas's Hospital. This move will effectively destroy Westminster Hospital as a comprehensive cancer centre, in which patients are offered a full spectrum of diagnosis and treatment on an individual basis.

Loss of the radiotherapy department means much more than loss of equipment and minor inconvenience. Its major impact will be the effective loss of radiotherapists from the Hospital, with consequent loss of input in making multidisciplinary therapeutic decisions. If these staff are not physically on the premises, then even if they are based nearby, they will not be used fully in a day-to-day consultative capacity, and patients with cancer will be the ultimate losers.

Whatever the future holds in cancer treatment, there is absolutely no question that at present and in at least the near future, irradiation is a therapeutic cornerstone. To deny any group easy, in-house access to radiotherapists is to deny patients

optimal treatment for their cancer. In addition to fostering bad medicine, the recommendation is ironic because under the leadership of such giants as Sir Francis Rock-Caverly and Sir Stanford Cade and their colleagues, Westminster Hospital provided one of the world's foremost examples of the multidisciplinary approach to cancer treatment. This inspired tradition, which provided me and many other former Westminster students with the impetus to specialize in cancer treatment and research, is still present, and continues to provide a much-needed training resource. As an oncologist working in an internationally recognized centre, I think that I am qualified to make these judgments.

I would not presume to comment on priorities within the National Health Service or on the agonizing choices that must be made on general economic grounds. However, I feel strongly that the treatment of patients with cancer should not be subject to bureaucratic expediency.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD WEISS,
Chief Cancer Research Clinician,
Roswell Park Memorial Institute,
Buffalo,
United States.

February 27.

Hand to hand

From Mr Esmond Warner
Sir, My father Sir Pelham Warner (1873-1963) remembered vividly his father (1805-1866) telling him of the excitement of the news of Waterloo; and my father lived long enough to tell this to our daughters (born 1946 and 1950) who, I hope, will live to tell the tale well into the twenty-first century.

Never to be forgotten President Routh of Magdalen, nearly 100 in the 1850s, referred to "the late troubles"; he was speaking of the glorious revolution of 1838.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ESMOND WARNER,
Summer Hill,
Lewisham.

March 8.

From Sir John Colville

Sir, I am not sure it is in the best of taste, even though I am a dedicated Hanoverian, for the Duke of St Paul's (March 11) to describe the historic claim, which witnessed the passage of Bonaparte Prince Charlie, as a "Cumberland Chair".

May I however register an enquiry in Bernard Levin's programme? My brother has a winged "chair" which my father, who was an excellent carpenter, made from an oak

tree he had himself planted at Cowes in 1869. He sat in it every morning. He was able to say that he had known Napoleon III personally, for he used to meet the Emperor daily on the front at Cowes and Napoleon always stopped to talk to him. He could also say that his grandfather had danced a quadrille with Marie Antoinette. That was in 1785, four years before Dean Albert Barnes's great-uncle performed a similar Thespian feat.

Her Majesty must have found young visitors from the British Isles amiable.

My father's great-grandfather fought at Fontenoy and, under Cumberland, at Culloden.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Old Rectory,
Stratfield Saye,
Reading,
March 11.

From Professor Gareth Morris

Sir, The great pianist Edwin Fischer told me that he specially enjoyed playing the music of Bach because his grandfather (born 1749) "was alive with him".

Yours faithfully,
GARETH MORRIS,
4 Alwyn Place,
Canary Wharf,
London E1,
March 10.

Everest high-fliers

From Mr Martin Latham
Sir, Charles Warren (March 11) wonders how far up Everest crows might go.

Somerville, who was on the expedition from which Mallory and Irvine never returned, tells in the expedition account (*The Fight for Everest*: 1924) of these birds following him up to 27,000 ft with unswerving tenacity.

Perhaps church buildings in town centres elsewhere could profitably be shared during the week to widespread advantage.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMALL,
3 Windlesham Gardens,
Brighton.

March 10.

Hawks v doves?

From Lord Waldegrave

Sir, Mr Ronald Faux's article (March 12) about conflict between rock climbers and peregrine falcons interested me greatly. During the last 40 years, he told us, the New York police had "moved on with gunfire" the falcons nesting on the St Regis Hotel because they "decimated" New York's pigeons.

The pigeons which perch on the heads and shoulders of the 13th-century statues on the West Front of Wells Cathedral, and even nest in their bellies and haloes, have, by their droppings, been responsible for much of the damage done to these statues, which will cost us several million pounds to repair and conserve.

Yours faithfully,
WALDEGRAVE,
President, Wells Cathedral West Front Appeal,
Chewton House,
Chewton Mendip,
Bath,
March 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lessons from Zimbabwe elections

From the Very Reverend C. A. Shaw

Sir, Today's letter (March 12) from my friend the Bishop of Mashonaland does justice neither to reason nor to the facts. His argument appears to be that an election is fair provided its results suit you. Otherwise it is the result of incitement.

This is to stand the electoral process on its head. The people of Rhodesia recorded their vote. The international community deemed it fair and free. If now the white population do not like the result that is just too bad. Certainly no doubt exists in anybody's mind as to whom the people of Rhodesia think best able to lead their country through the immediate years of independence.

The Bishop reflects unfortunately the prevailing white view. All is the fault of the British. It was a complaint I heard incessantly during my years there. It conveniently ignored the fact that it was they themselves who brought their house in ruins upon their heads—and by their own hands. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence was the original folly and brutal civil war the costly consequence.

Rhodesia's task now surely is not retribution but national determination to unravel and reverse that unnecessary, tragic foolishness for which all races have paid so dearly.

His comparison with Northern Ireland is equally false and misleading. IRA terrorists have, if anything, sufficed British will to refuse to be beaten rather than the reverse.

The third familiar stale truth used persistently to frighten the whites into line is yet again repeated, a Communist take-over. It was used to frighten the whites and it is now apparently being used to scare the country's black voters.

If it is the Soviets the Bishop fears should he not be glad Mr Mugabe came only third? For Mr Mugabe's bogeyman he should surely be looking further East. Incidentally, I do not think his Mashonaland will enjoy being called "timid".

The Bishop's letter is an awful object-lesson on the effects UDI has had on white thinking. I note it was written on March 5. Perhaps, before rushing into print, it would have been wiser had he awaited Mr Mugabe's first broadcast and

announced of his policy and Cabinet.</p

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets
FT Ind 447.0, up 2.1
FT Gilt 64.10, up 0.02

Sterling

\$2.230, down 1.15 cents
Index 72.2, down 0.3

Dollar

Index 87.8, up 0.4

Gold

\$55.5, down 5.2

Money

3 mth sterling 17.17-17.2
3 mth Euro \$ 1.84-1.85
6 mth Euro \$ 1.84-1.84

IN BRIEF

R Rowland buys 600,000 more shares Lonthro

There was a flurry of activity on the stock market yesterday, with the meeting of the committee place today and the decision to be challenged at least two resignations by the Kinsman-backed Fisheries group's large shareholder.

Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive, was seen as a buyer through a newly-owned company of 10,000 shares at an average price last night of

ether with the shares he owns and the vote he has through the holding of Mr Daniel K. Lund. Mr Rowland now accounts for 15 per cent of the

Financial Editor, page 21.

Oil search

Amoco and Mobil plan to several million pounds summer searching for oil 1,000-square mile area 700 off Ireland's west coast. The Dublin government day received a £1.5m payment from Esso for permission to explore the region.

gy cuts inquiry

Organizations supporting conservation have urged parliamentary select committee to energy to investigate effects of recent government spending cuts on energy programmes. The groups, include consumer campaign, the Government has recently cut back spending energy saving schemes without discussion in Parliament.

year for travel

to the United Kingdom, most residents had a year last year to 12.5 million, down from 1963. The figures were released yesterday by British Airways increased 35 per cent in giving a surplus on travel account of the a of payments of £63m in current terms 1975.

it trade visit

legation headed by Dr El Sayed, the Egyptian Minister of economy, will visit next week to discuss issues for investment in the team will take part conference or trade jointly, by the Confederation of Trade Industry and the Department of Trade.

line schemes

new oil product pipeline to be built from Kingsbury refinery near Birmingham in case of terminal near Hempstead, and a new fuel pipeline is being ered from Heathrow to on-Thames for transito Garwick. A feasibility for these routes is being discussed.

broadcasting study

Home Office is to investi- possibility of a United on satellite broadcasting which would offer up to additional channels to Britain. A study on the will be published before end of the year.

PRICE CHANGES

shares
3p to 64p
16p to 368p
7p Sch 2p to 64p
5p Withy 5p to 378p
1p 'A' 3p to 75p

**4 Pflex 2p to 24p
Gold Fields 10p to 16p
Icl 40p to 80p
4 Mach 2p to 20p
4 Tenens 7p to 75p**

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys
2.03	2.02	11.02
29.85	28.35	105.90
70.25	66.75	1.87
2.64	2.56	145.50
13.02	12.97	9.85
8.85	8.85	3.81
9.32	9.32	2.22
3.98	3.98	52.50
96.75	95.75	49.50
11.45	10.85	
1.12	1.06	
194.00	185.00	
573.00	552.00	
4.62	4.59	

Notes: small denominations banknotes only as quoted yesterday by different banks. International Ltd. cheques and other foreign currency business.

Prime rates top 18pc on eve of anti-inflation measures

By Caroline Atkinson and Frank Vogl

American interest rates spiralled higher yesterday ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation package to be unveiled in Washington this afternoon. Chase Manhattan announced a 1 point rise in its prime rate to 18.4 per cent. This is the first time that one of the large United States banks has pushed its prime rate to this level. Some other banks followed suit immediately.

The dollar jumped against all major currencies in foreign exchange markets and the gold price fell by \$32 an ounce to its lowest closing level since the start of the year. Eurodollar rates were also sharply higher yesterday.

Financial markets were anticipating President Carter's much-heralded anti-inflation package to be announced today. A further rise in United States interest rates may be part of the package. The dollar was buoyed by dealers' expectations of very higher returns on money held in the United States.

However, President Carter's successive delays in announcing his new package have led to growing fears in New York that it will fall far short of what is necessary to beat inflation. He had inadvertently started a war of nerves on Wall Street as time and again the White House announced that it was still not ready to unveil new anti-inflation policies.

Mounting expectation of inadequate new policies is a factor influencing the downward trend of share prices. The so-called urgent anti-inflation policy review undertaken by the White House is now coming to the end of its

Commodities, page 25

Go-ahead for Bonn plan to relax controls

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 13

Foreigners will be able to invest in West German fixed interest securities of two years and more from next Monday, following approval today by the Federal Bank's central council in Frankfurt of Bonn Finance Ministry plans to liberalize the country's capital import controls.

In a brief statement, the bank said a meeting of the council had agreed with Bonn that the minimum period to maturity of securities to be sold to non-residents should be cut from four to two years.

From the beginning of next week, the Federal Bank will automatically approve applications from investors abroad who wish to purchase government paper of more than two years' life and a corresponding change will be made to the German bank that has restricted up to now the sale of other promissory note loans to foreigners.

The Federal Bank did not take any decisions on credit policy at its meeting today. It is felt in Frankfurt that official German interest rates are quite high enough since the increase in two weeks ago in bank rate to 7 per cent and Lombard rate to 8.5 per cent.

US pledges \$300m aid this year for Turkey

Brussels, March 13

The United States has agreed to step up the level of its financial aid to Turkey this year, by 50 per cent to \$300m, according to Mr Turgut Ozal, who as undersecretary to the Turkish Prime Minister, is responsible for coordinating economic policy.

Mr Ozal, who has been in Brussels for talks with the European Commission and the Belgian Government, said he hoped the West German Government would now grant more that this amount as its share of the western financial package being drawn up for his country under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The news that the United States has agreed to a substantial increase in its financial assistance removes one of the

major uncertainties surrounding the planned OECD package.

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, who has been charged with mustering support for the aid programme, returned to Bonn last week from Washington without the hoped for assurance that the United States would go beyond last year's total of \$200m of financial aid.

Although Mr Ozal refused to forecast the size of the planned aid programme, hopes are now strong that western nations will pledge between \$1200m and \$1400m worth of credit on concessional terms on Turkey at a conference due to be held in Paris on March 20.

Mr Ozal said he thought Turkey would be able to cover its expected \$4,000m current account balance of payments deficit this year.

Row brewing over state chiefs' pay as worries on differentials emerge

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The Government faces another embarrassing row with State industry chiefs over salary levels of chairman and board members of public sector corporations are scheduled to have their salaries raised next month when the Government implements the third tranche of controversial increases agreed by the Labour government in 1978 following recommendations made by the Review Body on Top Salaries.

Yesterday the Deutsche mark closed down against the dollar at DM 1.821, its lowest level since last autumn, and the Swiss franc was down at Sw Fr 1.7432.

Sterling dropped by over a cent yesterday to close at \$2.223, and was 0.3 points lower on its effective index at 72.2 per cent of its end 1971 value.

Gold ended the day at \$555.5 an ounce. Dealers reported fairly heavy selling from America. Speculators are now being deterred from holding gold by the very attractive interest rates available in dollars and other currencies.

Wallace Jackson writes: The latest trend in the gold price yesterday helped to send the prices of platinum, silver, copper and tin down sharply.

The free market price of platinum at the afternoon fix was \$344.15 (£76.5) per troy ounce which was \$58.55 (\$135) down on Wednesday.

At the silver bullion fixing the spot price dropped 11.95¢ per troy ounce to 1.212.65¢ and the three-month quote was 113.60¢ down at 1.254.50¢. These were the lowest levels since December, 1979.

On the London Metal Exchange the price of copper wire bar dropped 69.50 to £1,005.50 per tonne and three-month future were £76.75 down at £1,019.75. Standard cash tin dropped by £30 per tonne and three months was £20.50 down.

Commodities, page 25

State industry chiefs are concerned that the problems of compression of differentials and overlap between board members' salaries and those of corporation executives are surging again. They are anxious to avoid a repetition of the difficulties which arose as a result of incomes policy and inflation in the past.

With inflation approaching 20 per cent and with high salaries being paid in the private sector the nationalized industry chairmen and board members are worried that they could again fall out of line and create serious anomalies and inhibit promotion and recruitment.

Cabinet ministers will be anxious to avoid giving any impression of boosting salaries in the public sector in view of the Government's insistence that wage claims should be moderated. Among State industry chairmen there is a growing feeling that some further adjustment will be necessary not only this year but in the future if salaries are not to slip out of line.

Under the original style of the Review Body, the salaries of chairman and board members were increased substantially. Sir William Barlow, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, who is due to retire in September, No successor has yet been found.

After months of searching the Government has still to find a replacement for Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of British Shipbuilders who was due to retire later this month. He has agreed to stay on for a further three months while the search for a new chairman continues.

In its report, the Review Body said that it did not believe that salaries in the state industries should equal the highest salaries in the private sector for jobs of similar weight but that it was vital for them to be sufficiently attractive to recruit and retain the necessary ability.

Latter developments are expected to be discussed today at the annual meeting of the Nationalised Industries Commission.

The embarrassment has stemmed from the difficulties in finding a successor to Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the embattled British Steel Corporation who is due to retire in

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£33m rights issue by United Biscuits

By Ronald Pullen

United Biscuits yesterday became the first major company this year to call on its shareholders for money. The group is planning to raise £33.8m after expenses on the basis of one new share at 68p for every five held, a 22 per cent increase on the overnight 57p share price. The shares have lost 10p to 50p on the news despite a 23 per cent increase in the annual dividend of 5.5p a share gross.

Sir Peter Laing, the chairman, explained that the group was increasing its second rights issue in three years to maintain the group's capital investment at approximately the same level in real terms as in 1979.

Over the past two years, United has spent £103m on investment and a further £1.5m on acquisitions in the United States and the fast-foods business in this country, and plans a £1



Alfa-Nissan deal a 'disaster'

A joint manufacturing deal being negotiated between the Italian state-owned Alfa Romeo and Nissan, of Japan, would be "a disaster" Signor Umberto Agnelli, managing director of Fiat, said in Rome yesterday after appearing before a government commission examining the future of the Italian car industry.

The agreements, which still have to be approved by the Italian government, is believed to involve production of about 60,000 units a year of a new model in the one-litre range, for which Alfa would provide the engine and transmission, and Nissan the bodywork.

Fiat has made Alfa a counter offer, but Signor Agnelli said Alfa's reaction was "negative".

Swiss jobless down

The number of unemployed in Switzerland declined to 6,644 at the end of January from 11,371 at the end of January and 14,239 in February last year, equal to 0.3 per cent of the working population.

Steel imports

Japanese steel makers will export a total of 100,000 tonnes of seamless pipes to the Soviet Union in the first half of fiscal 1980 beginning in April.

Joint nuclear pact

China Light and Power and Guangdong Electric have reached tentative agreement to discuss the feasibility of a joint nuclear power plant to supply both Guangdong province and Hongkong with electricity.

Tokyo tariff cuts

The Japanese government will start to discuss soon ways to reduce tariffs on car parts imported from the United States to demonstrate its readiness to ease the current trade frictions.

German retail sales up

West German January retail sales rose 8 per cent in real terms over January, 1979, on a nominal basis, turnover rose 14 per cent in January against 1979.

United Biscuits

FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, SIR HECTOR LAING

1979 was a very challenging year. Profits before tax at £43.7 million were £1.5 million higher than those for 1978.

Significant factors affecting these results were:

United Kingdom

The road haulage dispute which adversely affected all areas of the business.

The increased rate of Value Added Tax which resulted in a temporary fall in volume of the affected products which account for about 40% of our UK turnover.

The continued high level of marketing investment necessary to develop our frozen food and fast food businesses.

United States of America

Keebler's profit, after an excellent first half, flattened out in the second half, compared with the same period in the previous year when margins were exceptionally high. In addition, the second half of 1979 bore the cost of very heavy investment in new product launches.

Specialty Brands, which joined the Group in June 1979, exceeded the pre-tax profit forecast for the year of \$6.1 million by \$0.3 million.

Interest

Heavy capital investment in the UK and USA, the acquisition of Specialty Brands and high interest rates raised our net interest costs from £3.8 million to £6.3 million.

Corporate Objectives

Although we have failed to meet our corporate objectives in respect of profit margin on sales and return on capital employed, this was almost entirely due to our profit decline in the first half of the year. In the second half we achieved a pre-tax profit increase of £3.9 million or 16.7% over the corresponding period in 1978.

'Real World'

In the circumstances our profit performance in 1979 can be regarded as reasonable. However, the above figures are measured in historical accounting terms. In the present inflationary conditions I believe it is more realistic to

present our results on a current cost basis in the belief that they provide a more realistic reflection of a company's performance. For too long industry has deluded itself with the misleading impression of profitability given by historical accounting which, in a time of high inflation, bears little relation to reality. Accordingly we have given more prominence to presenting our results on a current cost basis. These show that profit before taxation for 1979 would be £34.1 million (1978 £34.7m) and that dividends would be covered 2.7 times (1978 3.3 times).

Outlook

I welcome the freedom from regulation given to industry by the Government in the UK, and wholeheartedly support their determination to conquer inflation. However, the measures required to cure the disease mean that there will be little or no growth in the UK economy in 1980, or in the United States, where similar problems exist. Nevertheless, as have said before, people must eat, and we have a broad range of products in both

countries which will stand us in good stead in a time of recession.

Rights Issue

The Board proposes that the Company should raise approximately £33.8 million by the issue of 51,339,203 new Ordinary shares of 25p each by way of Rights on a one for five basis at 68p per share, payable in full on acceptance not later than 8th April, 1980.

Hector Laing.

Sir Hector Laing, Chairman
13th March, 1980

Dividends

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2.0p per Ordinary share of 25p, making a total distribution for 1979 of 3.7p per share (1978 3.006p per share). Subject to approval by the Company at the Annual General Meeting the proposed final dividend will be payable on 1st July, 1980, to holders of Ordinary shares registered at the close of business on 4th June, 1980.

PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1979

	CURRENT COST	HISTORICAL COST
1979	£m	£m
Turnover	751.0	703.8
Profit before Taxation	374.1	365.0
Interest	6.3	3.8
Gearing Adjustment	3.0	2.0
	3.3	1.8
Profit before Taxation	34.1	43.7
Taxation	7.8	7.8
Profit after Taxation	26.3	35.9
Extraordinary items and minority interests	1.1	2.2
Profit attributable to shareholders	25.2	34.8
Dividends	9.5	7.7
Undistributed profit	15.7	25.3
Earnings per share	10.2p	10.9p
	14.0p	13.8p

Note: The current cost trading profit and gearing adjustment are determined in accordance with the proposals contained in ED24. Current cost and historical cost trading profits may be reconciled as follows:

Historical cost trading profit	1979	1978
Current cost adjustments:	£m	£m
Additional depreciation	50.0	46.0
Additional cost of sales	8.7	7.1
Monetary working capital	(0.6)	(0.3)
Current cost trading profit	37.4	36.5

*Includes the adjustment in respect of seasonal stock purchases.

The Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on Tuesday, 15th April. If you are not a shareholder but wish to obtain a copy, please complete and return the coupon to: The Registrars, The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, 31 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AB.

Name _____
Address _____

H.M.3

Glass's Guide director says used cars are giving far better margins

Dealers 'obsessed with new car sales'

Car dealers are devoting too much of their time and resources to the cut-price battle for new sales at the expense of higher profits in used cars, Mr Michael Lacey, director of Glass's Guide, said yesterday. The Guide is the salesman's monthly "bible" on used car prices and is not available to the public.

Under pressure from manufacturers, the dealers are discounting so aggressively that the profit margin on three new cars sold to business buyers is often only 10% on one low mileage used car, he added.

There is no discernible battle to worry about used cars, and dealers would do well to remember this. Last year too many dealers turned away part exchange buyers who then disposed of their cars privately. We estimate that used cars retailed by the motor trade fell by 12 per cent last year when new car sales reached an all-time record", Mr Lacey said.

His comments follow an analysis of the trade's prospects which he wrote for the latest issue of Motor Trade Executive, the journal of the Motor Agents Association, where he reported that the used car market "went soft" from the middle of last year. By October many dealers were frantically trying to reduce used stocks even if this meant selling to other dealers at "distress prices".

As a result all prices fell sharply. "Sellers had to learn the hard way that if they hoped to solve their own used car stock problems by passing their cars to other dealers, then a price had to be paid for the privilege", he said.

However pressure to reduce stocks has steadied. New sales are forecast to fall by at least 200,000 from last year's record 1.7 million units. But there are indications that the pressure of inflated new prices will increase the number of motorists trading up for a better used car instead of a new one.

With another 500,000 cars expected on the road this year because of fewer scrappings, Mr Lacey urges dealers to cash in on this remaining growth sector.

Turning to the motor industry in general and BL in particular, he says: "This year may have marked the watershed in the shift from the political to economic climates combining to allow management to say 'enough is enough'".

Mr Lacey insists that this is a key year for BL. Only two years ago its minimum

turnover path of overmanning, ridden, unproductive performance."

Even if there is a real change of heart throughout the motor industry this year, with not a dispute in sight, he suggests we can expect little in the way of miracles.

Total car production in Britain will only

rise to 1.5 million units or when Volkswagen, Renault, Peugeot and Fiat produce individually.

He is equally pessimistic about halting the rocketing sales of imports and in a swipe at Sir Michael Edwards' "Buy British" campaign, says: "It serves little purpose to berate the customer for his lack of patriotism."

"It would be nice to hope that the pendulum might begin to swing back towards British-built cars but all the indications suggest a further advance by foreign imports to at least 5.7 per cent this year."

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Battle lines at Lonrho

extraordinary struggle for control of Lonrho, the international trading and industrial conglomerate put together by Mr and "Tiny" Rowland, will come into the open at today's annual meeting of the company in London. Shareholders will be asked to approve an increase in the group's authorized capital, an apparently innocuous move which the board says is simply to enable the flexibility to issue new equity if necessary.

However, Gulf Fisheries, a Kuwaiti-controlled company and Lonrho's largest single shareholder with 19½ per cent of the total will resist this and probably call for all its case being that unissued equity may add accounts for 13½ per cent of the total and which is sufficient. There is more to this than, though: the Kuwaitis, once associates of Mr Rowland, have been estranged from the company.

ast year Gulf's principal and a former Lonrho director, Shaikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmad, a member of the Kuwaiti ruling family, attempted to get himself and an associate back onto Lonrho's board. This was successfully resisted by Mr Rowland and other shareholders. Now it seems that Kuwaitis may be trying something much more ambitious—a consortium takeover bid.

Lonrho with the Kuwaiti stake as an integral part of the deal, that case the Kuwaitis cannot really afford to see Lonrho in a position to issue equity for acquisitions which would dilute their stake in the company. They will surely be unsuccessful again today, but a blocking move they must make.

Mr Rowland, of course, knows that Lonrho, despite its money-making capacity, nevertheless a company vulnerable to an aggressive takeover. Despite its earnings record, the performance of the shares has been disappointing partly because institutional investors continue to shun the company.

Its shares, at 94p, are undervalued on a P/E ratio of only 5 and yielding 11.12%. Mr Rowland may feel that the loyalty he has given some 30p or so above the present level from small shareholders in the long term will not prove as solid in the face of a price.

He presumably recognizes too (indeed he said as much) that such a price valuing entire company at around £275m is not acceptable given that Lonrho could be taken up. For these reasons Mr Rowland been preparing his ground for today's meeting.

He has himself been accumulating shares in the company (he bought a further 600,000 shares yesterday at a cost of £549,000 taking his personal stake, together with the one he controls through the holding of his wife's associate, Mr Daniel K. Ludwig, up to 10 per cent of the equity).

Rowland's own stake (which is eligible to vote on the main resolution) and two blocks held by Save and Prosper and Fraser Trusts together with support from small shareholders should carry the day in favour of the board today.

British Petroleum
Operations

At market

Year figures from BP point up some of the problems the company is going to face in the years ahead. The loss of Nigerian oil following on the loss of supplies from its forced BP to become a major buyer of spot market to fulfil existing contracts and satisfy its own requirements.

First year's results were widely expected; £620m profits are nearly four-fold up adjusted for current costs accounting for almost 7 per cent at 80p looks generous enough to ensure success unless the stock market goes into a tail spin.

But United is one of the few food manufacturing groups that really believes in investing heavily for the future, with the heavy capital spending programme of the early 1970s paying off in compound growth of almost 50 per cent in the three years to 1977 even if the zip does seem to have gone out of profits since.

Despite a better than expected second half which pushed up full year profits after the opening setback from £42.2m to £43.7m, profits growth next year looks unlikely to be more than a tenth leaving little room for any earnings growth after the share issue.

BP's associate SOHIO reports under

LIFO in America and BP's stake is then reported under the FIFO method here.

BP will not quantify how much it was forced to buy on the spot market in the last quarter of the year. But adjusted for stock appreciation, pension provisions of £55m and exchange losses, profits would have been £168m, well down on the third quarter's £212m and roughly in line with the comparable period of 1978.

On the longer-term view, BP, as a major oil group is likely to remain a good hold. The shares at 378p are on a P/E ratio of 3.5—though this would go up to 9 ex-stock appreciation—and a comfortable yield of 7.1 per cent.

Cadbury Schweppes
Sticking to it last

The dramatic about turn in management thinking at Cadbury Schweppes some three years ago has started to reap rewards: profits were 19 per cent up last year to £57.3m. The shares responded with a 2p rise to 64½p.

The most noticeable effect of Cadbury's decision to pull back from wide-ranging diversification and concentrate on high volume in the confectionery and drinks areas it knows best is a two-point jump in United Kingdom trading margins with trading profits leaping 44 per cent to £46.2m.

It is too early to assess what the long-term effects on confectionery demand will be from the increase in VAT rates, or for that matter the ten-week commercial TV strike. But although trade has been sluggish in the early part of this year Cadbury is comforted in the knowledge that chocolate manufacturers, like brewers and tobacco groups have clear defensive qualities.

The forthcoming Budget may yet produce new problems, perhaps, a move on stock relief, which helped cut the tax charge this time to 31 per cent. But that apart a further profits advance to perhaps as much as £65m seems possible and the shares yielding 8.5 per cent and representing 6.3 times earnings may look increasingly attractive as the recessionary winds blow through other sectors.

United Biscuits
A 'rights' for investment

After Pilkington's poorly received £60m call in December, companies have steered clear of big rights issues despite the current high cost of bank overdrafts, forecasts of the worst corporate liquidity crunch since 1974 and a relatively steady stockmarket on which to alaunch issues.

For all that, however, the rights queue is apparently not as congested as the deteriorating economic outlook would indicate, partly because companies have been running down stocks to ease their cash position and partly because the liquidity squeeze is not going to come about through a sudden rise in working capital as in 1974 but a more insidious squeeze on corporate profits.

For United Biscuits its second rights issue in three years, this time for £33.8m, is hardly being made from a position of weakness. True, the call is somewhat opportunistic since it reckons money will become tighter as the going gets rougher and the one fifth discount on the overnight price of 87½p coupled with the 2½ per cent dividend increase to 2.5p gross for an ex-rights yield of almost 7 per cent at 80p looks generous enough to ensure success unless the stock market goes into a tail spin.

But United is one of the few food manufacturing groups that really believes in investing heavily for the future, with the heavy capital spending programme of the early 1970s paying off in compound growth of almost 50 per cent in the three years to 1977 even if the zip does seem to have gone out of profits since.

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After a period of steady, and in some cases spectacular, growth, the West European chemicals industry is going through another uncomfortable period of uncertainty.

Output which was growing at an annual rate of nearly 10 per cent in the 1960s and early 1970s is no longer expanding.

In the longer term there are fears that some sectors, such as petrochemicals, have reached

maturity and can no longer expect to go on winning business by offering substitutes for traditional materials.

The most recent survey covering petrochemicals in Western Europe forecast output growth at 4 per cent through the early 1980s, a figure mid-way between the industry's most optimistic and pessimistic estimates. Even at 4 per cent, though, the industry would not need to start thinking of adding to ethylene (a basic chemical building block) capacity until the end of the decade.

Figures published yesterday by the Chemical Industries Association showing the investment intentions of the industry, therefore, are of particular significance.

They are required reading, not merely in the chemicals industry, but throughout the manufacturing sector. Chemicals account for more than 90 per cent of the net favourable balance of Britain's trade in manufactured goods, and for about 17 per cent of manufacturing investment in the United Kingdom.

Process plant makers and

other suppliers to the industry will be disappointed to learn that investment intentions have been scaled down.

Last year the industry spent about £1,090m in the United Kingdom, 10 per cent down in real terms in 1978. It is expected investment will decline in real terms by about 30 per cent. But it could have been worse, and the association expected it to be worse.

Mr Bernard White, chairman of the association's economics committee, said yesterday: "The massive investment over the late 1970s and forecast for the 1980s represents a surprisingly bright picture, at least in the context of the serious economic problems of the present time, within the United Kingdom and worldwide."

A downturn in investment has occurred, and there are good reasons for it. ICI, which invests more than £2m a day on new plant, has cut its investment programme by about £200m. During 1979 the company sanctioned spending in the United Kingdom of £286m, against £466m in 1978. ICI does not expect any growth in the home chemicals market this year.

Sir Maurice Hodgeson, the chairman, blamed the reduction on "reduced forecast demand for chemicals and the inadequate levels of cash flow and of profitability".

The association, too, admits

that there has been "a dismal catalogue of economic events over the last year". They include oil price rises, sluggish development of the home market, industrial disputes, rising inflation and high interest rates, and the threat of world recession.

If even the present slimmed-down investment intentions are fulfilled, the industry's "capacity gap"—that is, the extent to which production capacity exceeds output—will grow to 19 per cent by 1982-83. It would mean also that at 24 per cent, the United Kingdom's share of total European Community investment in chemicals will be at a higher level than its share of the present time, within the United Kingdom and worldwide."

This suggests that the home industry is striving to increase its share of chemical industry activity in the Community, and is counting on a substantial recovery of the economies of the United Kingdom and other advanced industrial nations.

But will these investment and marketing ambitions be realized? Probably not. The association says of the potential capacity gap: "If realized the industry is clearly facing some very difficult years ahead and it will inevitably be struggling hard to maintain employment, prices and profitability in the face of continuing cost inflation and severe international competition."

The "capacity gap" has never been as high as 19 per cent, the figures showed that, despite its bad record for plant construction, Britain remained an attractive place for foreign investment.

Moreover, there was evidence of greater buoyancy among the smaller and medium-size companies which tended to concentrate on the production of speciality, high-added-value chemicals.

This suggested that the quality, if not the quantity of investment was continuing to improve.

John Husley

The 'loss leader' battle goes to the courts

An unprecedented legal action in which Hoppoint is seeking a court declaration that the Comet discount retail chain has been "loss leading" with its products, threatens to undo the one legal success which the Office of Fair Trading has scored in its trials with the Resale Prices Act.

It was only last June that Hoppoint agreed to resume delivery to Comet after the Office of Fair Trading had issued a High Court writ alleging that the company was attempting to reintroduce retail price maintenance.

Now Hoppoint believes it may be able to use the one exception permitted by Mr Edward Heath's legislation abolishing retail price maintenance to cut Comet's supplies off once more.

Under section 13 of the Act, manufacturers can legally deny supplies to retailers they have reason to believe have been using their products as loss leaders within the last 12 months. The Act defines loss leading as pricing a product at a level not intended to make a profit, but simply to attract customers into the store.

So far Hoppoint has not complied with a Hoppoint request for detailed information about its pricing policy, costs and margins, but Hoppoint claims he has detected a rise in the prices for Comet's own-brand white goods, coupled with a sharp decline in the prices asked for Hoppoint appliances.

The lowest margin which

Comet's advertised prices for Hoppoint products allow at present, according to Mr Graham Morris of Hoppoint, is "below 7 per cent". Hoppoint would be within its legal rights to deny Comet supplies immediately, he claims, and it is only seeking a court declaration first to strengthen our hand".

The case, the first in which a company has sought a legal ruling on what constitutes loss leading, is the latest in a series of struggles which discount traders have had with manufacturers who refuse to accept recommended prices heavily cut.

Tesco has complained to the Office of Fair Trading about difficulties in obtaining supplies of television and audio equipment.

Many of the world's telecommunications companies are steering their research and development towards getting a foothold in one of the newest and most lucrative markets that modern technology has created—inter-office communications.

One principal area that has mushroomed has been the manufacture and the provision of a device called the Public Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX). (In the former, the equipment simply routes calls internally without being attached to a public network for external communication.

The latter fulfils this internal function but is also able to effectively operate as a small privately owned branch exchange attached to the external network.

The switches were designed

more than a century ago by an American undertaker called Stronger. Legend has it that the local operator of the telephone exchange was refused business to her husband in Stronger's absence.

His invention was able to route calls to his office without the intervention of manual operation. The first exchange using that principle was introduced by the British Post Office in a public network in 1912 and has been used as the basis of switching since then.

But the arrival of microprocessors, digital technology and the compact designs of the late seventies has made electro-mechanical switching systems almost obsolete. Even the most modest of private networks now on the market encompass systems like high speed dialling (where short abbreviated telephone codes are used) and facilities to automatically divert calls when a

switching system is reached.

The principal contenders in that market are GEC, IBM, ITT, Plessey, Thorn-Ericsson—all of which manufacture PABX systems—and Radiant and Telephone Rental, which are suppliers. However,

the market is controlled. Any equipment like PABX which is connected to a public network is subject to the control of the Post Office.

Manufacturers have to submit their machinery to the telecommunications department of the Post Office so that the equipment can be tested and scrutinized for technical performance and reliability. So far systems from IBM, Plessey and Pyle

have been given approval by

the Post Office; others, from

GEC, Thorn-Ericsson and ITT, are being tested.

The companies have to meet

three criteria. First, that the

system must work with a

Post Office network—both

extensions and public exchanges.

Second, the PABX must be compatible with telephone handsets and other equipment leased from the Post Office.

Third it must give an acceptable standard of service which is cheap to maintain. The third point is of primary significance to the Post Office, since it is responsible, whatever the system, for maintenance.

According to the Post Office,

"the ultimate decision on

whether any PABX accepted for

experiments depends mainly on its overall performance rather than the specific achievement of our requirements in every single detail".

The new designs incorporate

almost every new development

available in the electronics industry.

Systems already approved

or which are in the process of being approved can handle between 300 and 10,000 extensions within a company.

Most of these systems have a

microprocessor which is especially

programmed to take the

calls and direct them to whatever

destination the caller is

demanding. The system is technically referred to as Stored Programme Control (SPC) and uses a speech or data signal converted from an analogue wave-form to a series of digital pulses. It can allow the free telecommunication channels in the call without the need for having a channel for each extension.

The allocation system is called

timeslot.

The PABX, however, is not

just a new method of electronically routing calls. It will

become a principal feature in the electronic office of the future where word processors,

electronic mail and data systems like Prestel will be linked to individual offices via a micro-

processor controlled PABX.

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Milano - Via XX settembre 22 - 20121 Milano

Branches

Milano - Corso Galvani 9 - 20121 Milano

Genova - Via XX settembre 10 - 16

AAI

Anglo American Investment Trust Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Preliminary Profit Announcement and

Notice of Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares

The following are the estimated results of the company for the year ending March 31, 1980, and the actual results for the year ended March 31, 1979.

	Year ending 31.3.80	Year ended 31.3.79
R:100's	50000's	50000's
91 863	80 098	80 098
354	533	533
	82 217	80 731
Deduct:		
Administration and other expenses	1 115	875
Provision for taxation	130	251
	1 245	1 126
Net profit after taxation	90 972	79 605
Preference dividend	300	303
	90 672	79 302
Equity earnings		
Extraordinary item—Surplus on realisation of investments	13 845	—
	104 617	79 305
Deduct:		
Interim dividend No. 79 of 230 cents a share	23 000	23 000
Final dividend No. 80 of 630 cents a share	63 000	52 000
	86 000	75 000
Transfer to general reserve	18 000	4 000
	104 000	79 000
Unappropriated profit from previous year	617	305
	3 533	3 228
Unappropriated profit, March 31 1980	4 150	3 533
Number of ordinary shares in issue	10 000 000	10 000 000
Earnings per ordinary share (before extraordinary item)—cents	907	793
Dividends per ordinary share—cents	850	750
Notes:		
1. Particulars of the company's listed investments are as follows:		
*12.3.80	31.3.79	
R:100's	R:100's	
990 792	805 112	
69 656	46 411	
Appreciation	921 126	758 701

* The last practical date before publication of these results.

2. Changes in investments:

The company has sold its investment of 590 625 shares in Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited and purchased 2 274 100 deferred shares in De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, increasing its holding in that company to 97 136 400 deferred shares.

3. Diamond sales:

The company has substantial interests both in De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited and in the diamond trading companies. Sales by the Central Selling Organisation for the year ended December 31 1979 amounted to R2.19 million (R2.219 million), equivalent to US dollars 2 552 million (dollars 2 552 million).

4. Diamond price increase:

The price of rough gem diamonds weighing more than one carat marketed by the Central Selling Organisation was increased with effect from February 18 1980. The increase varied according to quality and size. The effect will be an overall increase in the price of diamonds sold by the Central Selling Organisation of approximately 12 per cent.

Final dividend

Dividend No. 80 of 630 cents per ordinary share (1979: 520 cents), being the final dividend for the year ending March 31 1980, has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on March 28 1980. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 230 cents a share declared on August 23 1979, makes a total of 850 cents a share for the year ending March 31 1980 (1979: 750 cents).

The ordinary share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from March 29 to April 11 1980, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about April 24 1980. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on April 15 1980 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency provided that any such request is received at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries on or before March 28 1980.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.9375 per cent. The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registers Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001 and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EY.

General

It is anticipated that the forty-fourth annual report of the company in respect of the year ending March 31 1980 will be despatched to members on or about May 13 1980. Johannesburg March 14 1980.

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*Quango: Quasi autonomous non-governmental organisation.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Oil sector leads recovery by equities

After a hesitant start, dealers managed to apply the brakes to the latest slide in the market with the help of an eventual session among oils.

However, despite the firmer tone, trading remains thin with only seven sectors and special situations being able to hold investors' interest broking houses.

Gilt continued to mark time and, as yet, there is no sign of the run-up to the Budget being predicted by a one or two.

After Wednesday's tumble in share values, jobbers were again in a cautious mood yesterday, which was not helped by United Biscuit's cash-call to shareholders for £24m. This wiped 70 pence from the shares at 80 pence, 30 pence from Associated Biscuits at 82 pence.

But it was the "brilliant" figures from Ultramar accompanied by a 100 per cent scrip which finally helped to swing the market the other way. Buyers soon stepped into the arena with BP becoming a target just ahead of the figures.

Jobbers reported some fairly heavy trade, mainly from the institutions which helped to dry up the large selling orders from the United States which had been evident all week.

In the meantime, trading elsewhere remained thin, although the tone was definitely firmer.

Gilt had another quiet trading session, with the pattern much the same as the rest of the week. Prices held fairly steady, but if they showed any sign of weakness the buyers moved in although not in any great scale. This is how most dealers expect it to remain at least until after the budget.

As a result, longs drifted after a confident start, but recovered at the close to finish unchanged in most cases.

Shorts witnessed a few buyers which enabled them to finish at the top with rises of around £3.6m.

Leading industrials took their cue from the return to favour among the oils with ICI recovering 8p to 370p after its bearish annual report. But Turner and Newall's disappointing full-year figures on Wed-

nnesday cost it another 2p to 108p.

Elsewhere, the rises were

more modest. Unilever rose 5p

to 440p, Glaxo 4p to 250p,

Courtaulds 2p to 70p, and

Beecham 1p to 122p. But it was

enough to show some sort of

recovery in the FT Index,

which after opening 35p down

went on to close 10p up at 116p

to 450p.

The second-liners had a

quieter session of late but mar-

ketmen were still pleased with

the outcome. Viking remained

steady at 1015p, following the

counter bid from Sam

the United States earlier in the

week, as did Sieben which

closed at 620p.

Aran Energy continued to

lose ground reflecting its cash

call to shareholders, losing 6p

to 10p.

In shipping, hopes of a fur-

ther bid from C. Y. Tung at

400p lifted Furness Withy

to 375p, but news that bid talks

at Howard Tenens had broken

down clipped 7p from the

shares returning from suspen-

sion at 75p.

Also on the bid front, shares

of S. Afr. Discovers were sus-

pended at 630p and W. H. Smith fell

3p to 145p. Both are rumoured

to be 11/2% undervalued.

W. E. Turner also returned

from suspension 33p higher at

82p following an agreed bid

from J. Hepworth, 1p easier at

68p. Maple recovered an initial

loss of 3p to close unchanged

at 215p.

News that the offer from

Retro Investments of 5p a

share has gone unconditional

clipped 3p to 450p. But in

the litigation over the

leaders" being pursued by Holt

point sent shares of Com

Radiowave dropping

to 51p.

Laundries received an initial

loss of 2p to close unchanged

at 144p.

With the appeal against the

loss of its licence, Coral re-

covered 1p to 75p.

Engineers were in a nervous

state after the latest break

down in the talks aimed at re-

solving the steel strike.

Shares began to retreat as

firms are known to be now

coming to the end of their re-

serve stocks. GKN at 266p and

Tubbs at 284p led the way, with

falls of 4p, as Vickers at 122p

and Hawker at 170p, both

down 2p.

A further batch of good

figures from companies report-

ing gave another refreshing

pocket of interest to dealers.

Full-year profits from
bury Schweppes were
still in talks with its mystery
bidder. Vogue, speculative
announcements that an announcement
on a cross-channel rail link is
about to be made succeeded in
boosting Channel Tunnel 70p to
230p, as speculative interest also
helped Y. Lovell 6p to 116p and
Royal Worcester 10p to 211p.

Recent reports from
sources indicate that Gulf Stream
sources, 10 per cent of the
North West Donegal gas
well under the control
of Shell, have been suspended.
Last week, the field produced
53.8m cu ft of gas a day, down
10% to the world's lowest
10p to 200p yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS

J.P. 11/10/1980
Support promised for investigation

The boards of Blue Circle Industries and Armitage Shanks yesterday said they will "fully cooperate" with the Monopolies Commission's investigation of the proposed merger of the companies at the time of resolution, as soon as practicable. The companies were formally led of the investigation yesterday. Both boards believe that proposed merger continues in the best interests of both and are anxious to see the uncertainty of the new structure.

At the end of March, Blue Circle (formerly Associated Portland Cement) claimed victory in its long struggle to take over Saks and was the last independent sanitaryware manufacturer in the United Kingdom. 30 per cent of the market. Blue Circle then held 61 per cent of Armitage's ordinary shares.

Stores

Sident
The annual meeting of Sident Household Stores Ltd, the chairman reported, trading for a few weeks a second quarter was some flat but taking into consideration the present economic conditions, he was confident that the half-year results at the end of March would show a reasonable increase in profits. The board would hope to maintain at least the same dividend per share on the increased capital for 1980. The firm's cash deposits have been transferred to Learmonth and £27,500 to Connex. The consideration for the purchase of the ordinary share capital of both companies will be satisfied.

The total value of the consideration to be paid by ATH is £2.2m, of which £1.8m is attributable to Learmonth and £0.4m to Connex. The consideration for the purchase of the ordinary share capital of both companies will be satisfied.

Refuge Assurance pays more

Last year, net profits, after tax, of Refuge Assurance rose from £2.0m to £2.4m. The total gross dividend is being

sure the future growth and they are continually investigating suitable opportunities to increase the number of stores. They are also considering very closely possible acquisitions.

Sutton Water offer over twice covered

Sutton District Water's offer for sale by tender of £3m 10 per cent redeemable preference stock 1983 attracted applications for £7.24m of stock. The lowest price to receive a partial allotment was £98.81. The average price obtained was £98.981.

Dealing will start today.

Assam Trading plans to go into property

Assam Trading (Holdings) Limited ("ATH") has agreed conditionally to acquire Learmonth Property Investment and County Properties. Following the run-down of ATH's Indian interests, ATH's main interest at present is 38.27 per cent shareholding in McLeod Russell & Co. The directors have been considering ways in which to develop ATH which would both benefit the members of the company and also balance its company's dependence on the holding in McLeod Russell.

It was felt that ATH's best prospect lay in property and property development in which certain directors have knowledge and experience.

The total value of the consideration to be paid by ATH is £2.2m, of which £1.8m is attributable to Learmonth and £0.4m to Connex. The consideration for the purchase of the ordinary share capital of both companies will be satisfied.

LMS's \$12m property sale in Canada

London Merchant Securities has completed the sale, for Can\$12.4m (£6.47m), in the case of a property in Toronto, Canada, which has been held as an investment for 19 years. The price produces an appreciable surplus over book cost and reinvestment of the proceeds will serve to enhance significantly group income.

Smallware manufacturers, Newey Group, managed to achieve a profit, before tax, of £243,000 last year, against 1978's loss of £396,000. Turnover rose from £13.48m to £15.26m. There is no ordinary dividend; all the ordinary capital is held by William Fyffe-Werke.

fied by the issue of 3,696,700 new "B" shares of 10p each of ATH. The consideration for the purchase of 100,000 convertible participating preference shares of County will be £130,000. In

raised from 13.33p to 13.14p. Premium income in the industrial branch was up from £31.78m to £41.35m, in the ordinary branch from £17.62m to £19.75m, while first and second was up from £5.92m to £8.58m.

Best-ever first half for Nelson David

Reporting a 75 per cent improvement in pretax profits to a record £84,000 in the first half to September 30, 1979, Mr David Cooper, chairman of Nelson David Ltd, says the directors are optimistic that the 12-month total will not be less than last year's peak £169,198.

Turnover of Nelson David—new and used car and commercial vehicle distributors and repairers in England and Wales—expanded by 18 per cent to £4.95m. The directors point out that although provision has again been made, no corporation tax was payable on the profits for the year to March 31, 1979.

They consider that owing to the availability of stock relief and losses brought forward, it is unlikely that corporation tax will become payable for the year to March 31, 1980.

Back to profits at Newey Group

Smallware manufacturers, Newey Group, managed to achieve a profit, before tax, of £243,000 last year, against 1978's loss of £396,000. Turnover rose from £13.48m to £15.26m. There is no ordinary dividend; all the ordinary capital is held by William Fyffe-Werke.



Photograph by John Manning

Mr G. R. Chandler, chairman and managing director of Henlys, said at the annual general meeting that trading had picked up since the turn of the year.

However, he added, the interim figures, taking account of the poor start to the year, would not be any means approach those of the corresponding six months.

Mr Chandler is pictured (right above) with Mr D. A. Corps, a director. Short-term borrowing rates were still causing

concern said Mr. Chandler although the financial and sales support package recently presented by BL to the network would help.

The group, he said, had an important property dis-investment programme in hand and about £1m had already been realized.

"Penal finance charges played a significant part in our results," said Mr. Chandler, "and, in common with the rest of British industry, we can only hope for some alleviation in the near future."

Overseas turnaround at Nu-Swift Industries

By Our Financial Staff
Fire extinguisher group, Nu-Swift Industries increased turnover by 14 per cent to £12.5m and profits by 20 per cent to £1.06m in 1979.

A breakdown of the figures shows overseas turnover rose from £3.1m to £3.8m and United Kingdom turnover from £7.9m to £8.65m. United Kingdom profits rose slightly from £1m to £1.05m but the real turnaround came from overseas where a £122,000 loss was turned into a £11,000 profit.

In addition, a property revaluation has thrown up a freehold land and building surplus of £1.14m and a plant, machinery and equipment surplus of £1.15m to give a total asset increase of £1.43m per share.

Mr Ivan Dorn, the chairman, comments that the year started with a serious national disruption and included in the third quarter a "furious engineering industry confrontation".

The engineering dispute cost the equivalent of three full weeks' production and just over £100,000 in lost profits.

This was followed by a squeeze on margins, due to higher interest rates and inflation, as well as exporting problems due to the strength of sterling.

This year started with an order book of just over £1m, 20 per cent up on the orders at the beginning of last year. Total dividends for the year come to 2.5p gross against 2.5p last year.

Restro wins bid for Polly Peck

By Our Financial Staff

Jersey-based private group, Restro Investments, has succeeded in its takeover bid for Polly Peck (Holdings), the chocolate maker and retailer.

Barclays Merchant Bank announced yesterday that it had received acceptances for 2,913,592 million shares, of

which 2.9 million were held by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Zelker, chairman and managing director respectively.

It is believed that Mr. Derek Hayes, a fellow director who also gave an irrevocable underwriting for his 1 per cent stake, told other shareholders not to accept the offer after the announcement was made.

Group Results for the Year to 31st December 1979

	1979 (restated) £ million	1978 £ million
Consolidated Profit and Loss Account		
Sales	£1,001.7	£595.1
Profit on trading	106.4	50.2
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off	15.5	12.5
Elimination of remaining unamortised costs in Iran	15.5	—
	31.0	12.5
Operating profit before taxation	75.4	37.7
Taxation on operating profit (Note 5)	15.8	13.2
Current	14.5	10.4
Deferred		
	38.1	23.8
Operating profit after taxation	45.3	14.1
Foreign exchange fluctuations - gains/(losses) (Note 2)	1.5	(5.5)
Net Profit	46.8	8.6
Dividends		
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares	0.8	1.0
Ordinary Shares - Interim 5p per share	2.3	—
- Final 10p per share	4.6	—
Advance Corporation Tax written off	3.4	0.8
	11.2	1.8
Earnings retained for the year	£35.8	£6.8
Cash flow from operations	£96.3	£31.6
Earnings per Ordinary Share:		
Basic	93.3p	15.3p
Fully Diluted	88.4p	16.8p

Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds

	1979 (restated) £ million	1978 £ million
Source of Funds		
From operations:		
Operating profit after taxation	45.3	14.1
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off	31.0	12.5
Deferred taxation on trading profits	14.5	10.4
Indonesian debt service equalisation (Note 4)	(4.9)	(6.9)
Loss on sale of fixed assets	—	1.5
Cash flow from operations	86.3	31.6
From other sources:		
Shares issued during the year	1.0	0.2
Long term loans raised	5.4	19.6
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	1.9	2.0
Net current assets of subsidiaries acquired	—	12.2
	89.4	25.5
Application of funds		
Acquisition of subsidiary companies	34	22.8
Additions to fixed assets	36.6	23.0
Capital expenditures	40.0	45.6
Portion of long term debt due within one year	9.6	4.8
Miscellaneous items	0.8	1.6
	50.4	52.0
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares dividend including Advance Corporation Tax £399,000 (1978, £316,000)	1.3	1.5
1979 Interim Ordinary Shares dividend including Advance Corporation Tax £399,000	3.3	—
1979 Final Ordinary Shares dividend (payable May 1980) including Advance Corporation Tax £1,992,000	8.6	—
Increase in working capital	11.2	12.1
Working capital at 31st December 1979	£54.5	£20.8
Long term loans at 31st December 1979	£77.2	£80.2

	Notes:
1. Group operating profits are largely in U.S. and Canadian dollars.	
2. The gain on foreign exchange fluctuations of £1.5 million during 1979 relates almost entirely to long term loans of individual companies repayable over the years to 1993.	
3. Translation and conversion exchange rates used by the Group are:	
31st Dec. 1979 1978	
£1 equals U.S.\$ 2.22 2.04	
£1 equals Can.\$ 2.59 2.42	
U.S.\$ equals Can.\$ 1.17 1.19	
U.S.\$ equals Sw.Fr. 1.59 1.63	
4. The Group's entitlement to income from Indonesian LNG sales is included in the profit and loss account after deducting transportation, liquefaction costs, and debt service on the loans raised by Pertamina to finance the whole of the construction cost of the Badak LNG Plant, which is operated on a break-even basis. In order to match income with these deductions, the Group's entitlement is adjusted to reflect an equal annual charge for debt service, rather than the uneven repayment schedule established for the loans, all of which are repayable within a 12-year period starting in 1977. Effectively, therefore, the cost of the plant will be fully amortised by the end of 1982.	
5. The Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 15 (SSAP 15) relating to accounting for deferred taxation has been adopted by the Group for accounting periods commencing on 1st January 1979 and the accounts for 1978 have therefore been restated. The effect of the change is to increase the earnings for the year by £2.1 million (1978, reduce earnings by £2.1 million).	
6. Taxation for 1979 was proportionally lower than 1978 because of the reduced impact on Group results of earnings subject to Indonesian tax.	

Operating Results

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Briefly

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INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BANK: Pre-tax profits for 1979, £12.8m (£12.35m). Total dividend raised from 1.4p to 2p.

Ladies Pride Osterwest: Chairman reports in his annual report that the Wyndham Group acquisition has now been integrated into the production force, though not without considerable costs of training and re-training of operatives.

FINDHORN FINANCE: Turnover for six months to Jan. 31 up from £473,000 to £755,000. Profit after tax, £85,000 (£55,000). Interim payment raised from 5p to 5.5p.

MAINLINE ELECTRONICS: Lloyds Bank notifies that it is holding 342,500 ordinary shares in name of Lloyds City Office Nominees designated "NW" account as trustee of its customers. 100,000 shares in First Trust Fund Ltd. (5.05 per cent).

MAPLES (Holdings): An announcement made on March 2, 1980, rejecting proposals received from the board of another company for an offer for the share capital of Maples. To clarify the position regarding this approach, the board of Maples announced yesterday that it had no intention of accepting a potential offer was not made clear. Should the board of Maples be informed by the potential offeror that it has no further interest in making an offer for Maples, it will inform shareholders.

The suspension was not great surprise to the stock market as rumours have been circulating for months about possible bids and changes in trading arrangements for the Hull-based group. The most popular suitor for Status is believed to be North Europe Group as it has a close working link with Status for years and obtains much of its kitchen furniture supplies from Humber Kirchen, a Jersey-based private company whose chairman is the brother of Status chairman Mr Edward Healey. Humber also supplies Status. Analysts believe MFI would be half lower at £1.16m.

HTV has maintained the interim dividend at 5p gross a share. The non-voting shares fell 5p to 5p yesterday after the announcement. At this level the yield is 15.7 per cent.

Group profits for the whole of 1978-79 ran out at 54.49m per cent lower at £1.2m, which

Ultramar doubles forecast dividend

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Ultramar's first year of cash dividend payments has been a bumper one. Pre-tax profits have doubled to £75.4m and the final dividend is twice the forecast level to give a total of 21.4p gross for the year to December 31.

On the back of higher oil prices, which helped improve margins throughout the group, sales rose from £595m to just over £1,000m. The pre-tax profit was struck after charging £15.5m amortization and depreciation costs, compared with £12.5m in 1978 and there was also a once-off £1.5m write-off against the remaining unamortized exploration costs in Iran.

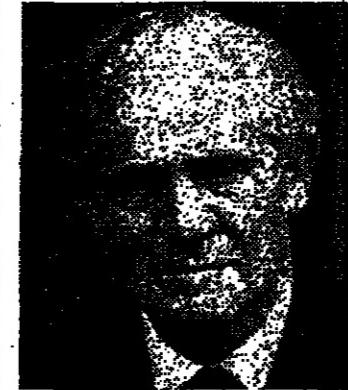
Adding back the Iranian write-off and £14.5m of deferred tax, cash flow from operations increased from £31.6m to £86.3m. Of this, £40m was swallowed up by capital spend-

ing mainly on exploration and development in Indonesia, the North Sea and western Canada.

Financing higher oil prices, mainly in Canada, tied up a further £23m in working capital, but Ultramar still managed a modest reduction in long-term debt from £80.2m to £77.2m, although the strong pound reducing the sterling value of dollar debt was a factor here.

The increase in profits was much greater at the net level because of the proportionately lower tax charge. Most of the current tax relates to Indonesia where corporation tax is levied at 56 per cent. However, Indonesia, where the profitable liquid natural gas operations are based, contributed only 35 per cent of group profits compared with 87 per cent in 1978.

As a result, post-tax profits rose from £8.6m to £46.8m and earnings a share were nearly



Mr Campbell Nelson, chairman of Ultramar.

six and a half times higher at 99.3p a share.

Oil production, slightly higher at 9,800 barrels a day, remain-

a small part of the group's operations. Gas production was 7 per cent lower, but the growing thirst for LNG from the Japanese should boost volume in 1980.

On the refining side oil volume was also down, but the difficulties Ultramar has had in obtaining enough western Canadian crude for its Quebec refinery. The position improved in the second half of 1979 and a turnaround of perhaps £20m from loss to profit in eastern Canada contributed significantly to the group's increase in profits.

The return on capital in eastern Canada is still poor, but Ultramar is confident of another good year in 1980. A one-for-one scrip issue is proposed. The shares, which were up 24p to 524p on the results, yield 4.1 per cent and sell on just over five years' stated earnings.

Transport group maintains growth

By Alison Mitchell

Now in the two transport strike earlier this year could have forced Transport Developments' largest haulage side of the state-owned Freight Corporation.

By the interim, the group had almost made lost ground so that the recent surge in the scrip issue took full year profits up from £21.9m to £24.8m. The group's largest, road haulage, which is almost 50 per cent of the total, is being hit by a steel strike, the Mr James Duncan, reported it is too early to assess extent.

Elsewhere, the stories which includes both warehousing and cold storage, improved its performance in the plant hire and removal division also higher level.

Although there was a hiccup in the railfreight exhibitions side, profits prove marginally and the man is looking for a better this time round.

Overseas, the Australian subsidiary showed a small improvement on the previous year.

However, the change, year-end exchange rates converted this into a profit turn in sterling terms, current period profits ready up by almost a third.

The balance sheet, helped by the £1.6m in the sale of Transport's United Kingdom near 12 per cent.

Although borrowings down at the year-end in interest rates has little effect to £3.2m.

The current year has well and profits show improvement on last year, what depressed early. However, with the uncertainties of the effects of the strike, the group is still prediction for the year figures.

For shareholders there per cent rise in the full dividend at 6.07p. The rose 3p to 70p when yield 8.6 per cent and 6.3 times fully taxed ear-

Television strike hits HTV half-year profits

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The board of Status Discount, the kitchen and bedroom furniture retailer, called for a halt in the share dealings yesterday as they entered discussions about a possible merger of the company.

The shares were suspended at 65p which gives a market capitalisation of £27.6m and the group's financial adviser, Robert Fleming, said that a further announcement would be made as soon as possible.

The suspension was not great surprise to the stock market as rumours have been circulating for months about possible bids and changes in trading arrangements for the Hull-based group.

The board of Status is believed to be interested in the name of the Mills Group Partnership.

After deducting tax of £1.5m, compared with £1.4m last time, and extraordinary items of £23,000, compared with £20,000, earnings per share come out at 55p.

After deducting tax of £1.5m, compared with £1.4m last time, and extraordinary items of £23,000, compared with £20,000, earnings per share come out at 55p.

Pre-tax profits rose from £4.04m to £4.5m on turnover up from £41.1m to £45.4m.

The final dividend of 2.5p gross makes a total payout for the year of 4.3p against 3.16p. This gives the shares at 38.1p, up 25p yesterday, a yield of 11.1 per cent and a p/e ratio of 5.1.

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ARKET REPORTS

Market

market was basically in surface level, however, the Bank of England gave a scale via the direct purchase of Treasury Bills and other city bills. Rates for security had opened around 162-4 per cent. They brushed 164 per cent at one stage, but mainly in the 16-164 per cent band as falling away to close below 161 per cent and 153 per cent.

Exchequer disbursements rates to finance of tax transfers and a small decline in note bank balances.

Bank balances were down on target from Wednesday, but the houses had to repay MLR loans to the Bank and purchase a small quantity of previously sold to the authority.

In addition, there was a small number of local authority bills in official bands and a net Treasury bill take-up to date.

The end of the day, it looked like bank balances might be forward in today in a fairly steady. Along with other plus expected to be at work to the market may therefore not move significantly in coping with the drain of £125 reported by the 21st per cent call treasury 124 per cent, 2003/05.

Money Market

Bills. Minimum Lending Rate 174% of £100. Maximum Lending Rate 174% of £100. Minimum Floating Rate 174% of £100. Maximum Floating Rate 174% of £100. Weighted Average Lending Rate 174% of £100. Weighted Average Floating Rate 174% of £100.

Treasury Bills (1 month)

161-162 3 months 160-161

161-162 6 months 160-161

161-162 12 months 160-161

Local Authority Bills

161-162 3 months 160-161

161-162 6 months 160-161

161-162 12 months 160-161

Secondary Mkt. FCD rates

161-162 3 months 160-161

161-162 6 months 160-161

161-162 12 months 160-161

Local Authority Money Market

161-162 3 months 160-161

161-162 6 months 160-161

161-162 12 months 160-161

Interest Money Market

161-162 3 months 160-161

161-162 6 months 160-161

161-162 12 months 160-161

Term Cash Finance Returns (Mkt. Rates)

161-162 3 months 160-161

Finance House Rate 160%

Wall Street

New York, March 13.—Stock prices ended in active trading this morning. Declines led advances by a small margin and the Dow Jones industrial average lost a fraction.

Gulf Oil lost 3 to 46. Yesterday it said it would ask shareholders to authorize the issue of up to 100 million preferred shares. Active Alcoa fell 10 to 401.

E. Hutton began an offering of 72,000 shares of Alaska Interstate common at \$41.50 apiece.

British Petroleum gained 13 to 32. It reported a nearly four-fold rise in 1979 profit.

Dow Jones Industrial average closed 6.31 points down at \$13.54.

Gold up \$11

New York, March 13.—Gold

rose \$11 up yesterday to \$377.10.

March 13, 1980, \$377.50.

May 13, 1980, \$360.00.

July 13, 1980, \$362.00.

Sept. 13, 1980, \$372.50.

Dec. 13, 1980, \$374.10.

CHICAGO GOLD GOLDS, March, \$381.00.

June, \$396.00-\$500.00; Sept., \$400.00-

\$400.50; Dec., \$400.50-\$410.50.

July 13, 1980, \$400.50-\$410.50.

Sept. 13, 1980, \$400.50-\$410.50.

Dec. 13, 1980, \$400.50-\$410.50.

COPPER: March, 19.50c.

May, 19.50c.

July, 19.50c.

Sept., 19.50c.

Dec., 19.50c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS were up 4 to 10 cents yesterday.

March 13, 1980, \$10.50c.

May 13, 1980, \$10.50c.

July 13, 1980, \$10.50c.

Sept. 13, 1980, \$10.50c.

Dec. 13, 1980, \$10.50c.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Oils lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 10. Dealings End, March 21. § Contango Day, March 24. Settlement Day, March 31.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1978/90																1979/80																1980/81																
High Stock				Low Stock				Price Change Yield % P/E				High Stock				Low Stock				Price Change Yield % P/E				High Stock				Price Change Yield % P/E				High Stock				Price Change Yield % P/E												
BRITISH FUNDS																	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																1979/80															
293	934	Treas	934	1980	88714	1	2,618 1,187	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	294	Dunlop Hldgs	294	51	Marchwell	294	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	295	286	Treas	286	1972	8.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	296	129	Rothschild	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
97	924	Treas	94	1977-80	88714	1	5,384 1,154	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	295	Duplein Int	295	52	Marling Ind	295	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	296	287	Safeguard	287	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	297	129	Scot. & Mert.	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
102	924	Treas	94	1980	87524	1	13,270 1,158	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	296	Duraplate Int	296	53	Martins Ind	296	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	297	288	Scot. European	288	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	298	129	Scot. Mortgate	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
101	114	Treas	114	1981	87524	1	11,860 1,154	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	297	El Ind Prod	297	54	Marsden Car	297	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	298	289	Scot. National	289	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	299	129	Scot. Allian.	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
102	114	Treas	114	1978-81	87524	1	3,828 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	298	EPA Hldgs	298	55	Martens Bros	298	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	299	290	Scot. Sterling	290	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	300	129	Stockholders	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
103	914	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	1,428 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	299	Aerospace Bros	299	56	Masterson Bros	299	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	300	291	Star Corp. Corp	291	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	301	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
104	914	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	10,208 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	300	Do A	300	57	Masterson Bros	300	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	301	292	Tribune Inv.	292	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	302	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
105	944	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	3,384 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	301	Adwest Group	301	58	Masterson Bros	301	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	302	293	Tribune Inv.	293	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	303	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
106	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	1,230 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	303	Aeronaut & Gen	303	59	Masterson Bros	303	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	304	294	Tribune Inv.	294	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	305	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
107	924	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	1,230 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	305	Airfix Ind.	305	60	Masterson Bros	305	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	306	296	Tribune Inv.	296	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	307	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
108	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	9,428 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	307	Aican Alum UK	307	61	Masterson Bros	307	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	308	298	Tribune Inv.	298	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	309	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
109	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	1,049 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	309	Alfred Collodis	309	62	Masterson Bros	309	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	310	300	Tribune Inv.	300	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	311	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
110	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	12,973 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	310	Allied Plant	310	63	Masterson Bros	310	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	311	302	Tribune Inv.	302	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	312	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
111	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	12,973 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	312	Alum Metal	312	64	Masterson Bros	312	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	313	304	Tribune Inv.	304	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	314	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
112	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	12,973 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	315	Amal Power	315	65	Masterson Bros	315	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	316	306	Tribune Inv.	306	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	317	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
113	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	10,787 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	317	Amber Day	317	66	Masterson Bros	317	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	318	308	Tribune Inv.	308	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	319	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1					
114	974	Treas	94	1981	87524	1	12,973 1,134	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	320	Anchor Chem	320	67	Masterson Bros	320	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	321	310	Tribune Inv.	310	1972	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	322	129	Trans-Oceanic	129	197									

Motoring

**car makers
step up fight
against rust**

Part from accident damage, the best cause of a car having to be sanded before its time is corrosion. Rust attacks nearly all cars greater or lesser extent and it gets a hold little can be done to stop it. Some years ago the Government's road and Road Research Laboratory estimated that the total cost of corrosion in cars was £1 million. Allowing for inflation, that's to be brought up to date is to be doubled and probably trebled.

Most of the blame for corrosion has been apportioned to the car manufacturers (a means of building in obsolescence, so the cynics have maintained). The main charges against them are that they do too little at design stage to prevent rusting and that their anti-corrosion treatments are inadequate.

Mr Louis Smith, technical director



Diesel turbo version of the Peugeot 604

to Ziebart, one of the leading specialist rustproofing companies, thinks that too many manufacturers actually encourage rust by leaving vulnerable areas exposed. This particularly applies to the front wings where, he says, some 60 per cent of serious corrosion occurs.

The best service a car manufacturer can offer the customer is to design corrosion out. So, for instance, has enclosed all wheel arches on the Rover and uses plastic liners on the Princess. But there are still many cars with their front wing areas open.

As for treatments applied to new cars on the line, Mr Smith says that their effectiveness has to be judged by the time spent. The Ziebart process, which claims to be comprehensive, takes four hours and a manufacturer cannot pretend to give the same protection in a few minutes.

Ziebart reckons that even the

best on-line treatments will be only a fifth as effective as its process, partly because the area of metal covered is so much less. "Often," Mr Smith says, "the little that is done only serves to encourage corrosion more quickly in the non-protected areas".

Nevertheless, manufacturers are more concerned about rust than they were 10 years ago and the standard of preventive treatment has risen. Electrolytic processes ensure 100 per cent coverage of paint; plastic sealing compounds are applied to metal joints and wax is injected into boxed sections. Chlorinated material is used on sill, wheel arches and the floor pan.

Ford has introduced improved rust protection methods into all its European plants after studying corrosion on 4,500 cars (of various makes), and a growing number of manufacturers offer guarantees

against corrosion. The latest to do so is Lancia, which, like other Italian makes, notably Fiat and Alfa Romeo, has had a particularly bad record in this field.

All new Lancia cars now get a special protection treatment which is applied in Britain before delivery to the customer and is guaranteed for six years. A condition of the warranty is that retreatments are carried out at 23 and 42 months, for which the owner has to pay. The total cost is around £50.

Renault cars are treated at a plant in Le Havre before being shipped over. They carry a five-year guarantee, subject, as in Lancia's case, to two interim inspections and whatever retreatment is necessary. The cost to the owner is about £80. Volkswagen is prepared to give a six-year warranty on its on-line protection and makes no charge for further work.

These manufacturer warranties usually cover "major structural areas" but not the doors. Volkswagen will deal only with rusting through from inside the car and not rust that can be attributed to damage or neglect. The main limitation on Fiat's guarantee is that it lasts only two years, before, indeed, rust may have started to show.

The new car buyer unimpressed by such schemes can go to a rust-proofing specialist like Ziebart, Protecto (formerly Endurst) and Bodyshield (to name the three that have been awarded the Automobile Association's Seal of Approval on both the process and its application). They would claim to do a

more thorough job than the manufacturer and charge more for it. The Ziebart average is £120 a car but the guarantee runs for 10 years.

According to Ziebart research, about 21 per cent of new cars and commercial vehicles now undergo a specialist rustproofing treatment. For the private car owner it makes most sense if he is likely to keep his vehicle, for however good the treatments, they have little effect on second-hand prices.

The uses of turbo

Hardly a week goes by without a mention of turbocharging in this column and to those tiring of the subject I can only say that it is a trend too important to ignore. Today I want to look at turbo in action by considering two different applications. Turbo is to do with boosting the power of an engine by harnessing its exhaust gases to drive a turbine and the result, usually, is exceptional performance but not necessarily.

The Peugeot 604 uses turbo in a different role, to put back some of the power lost by fitting a diesel instead of a petrol engine. At the moment it is the only turbodiesel sold in Britain, for that matter in Europe, but Mercedes-Benz sells such a car in the United States and other manufacturers seem bound to follow. The point is that without turbo a large diesel car like the 604 would be unacceptably slow. With turbo, performance becomes adequate without greatly compromising the excellent fuel consumption that a diesel engine gives.

The 604 uses a 2300cc four-cylinder unit, fitted with a British-made Garrett turbocharger in such a way as to provide high power at low engine speeds. Maximum torque is at only 2,000 rpm. Acceleration through the gears is not exceptional, 0 to 60 mph in 12 seconds is little better than a Mini, but the turbo gives enough top-gear flexibility for most needs.

The turbo does not arrive with a great surge, as it does on pure performance cars, but so discreetly as to go unnoticed but for the evidence of the speedometer. Indeed, the general level of refinement, except when the engine is pushed hard and becomes boomy, makes the car seem almost faster than it is. Apart from a suspicion of clatter at idling speed and, of course, that blueish smoke, it is easy to forget there is a diesel engine.

But the most impressive feature of the car is its fuel consumption, about 30 mpg in town and 34 on the open road. No petrol car of comparable size can remotely match those figures, which is why the turbodiesel is particularly relevant in the United States, where car manufacturers have to meet fuel consumption targets laid down by the Administration.

On the other hand, does the 604 meet the overall needs of the motorist when other costs are taken into account?

Both a diesel engine and a turbocharger add considerably to the price of the car. The Peugeot 604 turbodiesel, at £9,508, is almost £900 dearer than the equivalent petrol model. In addition, diesel

fuel is about 10p a gallon dearer than petrol. It does not require complicated arithmetic to establish that the person buying the turbodiesel has to do an exceptionally high mileage before the low fuel consumption begins to pay.

But Peugeot usually assesses the market correctly—if it did not it would not now be heading the biggest car making group in Europe—and it is firmly convinced that turbodiesel is right for the times. Of total 604 production, 36 per cent are turbodiesels and in France they represent half the model's sales. And if Britain has been slower to accept diesel than most big car markets, sales of diesel cars did rise by more than half last year, with Peugeot taking the biggest share.

The orthodox use of turbo is well represented by the Saab 900. Here the aim is performance first and last, the turbo effecting a dramatic increase in power which has the car bounding away like a horse from the stalls. And the car can be enjoyed without too much guilt about wasting fuel, for consumption, considering the performance available, is modest at 22 to 29 mpg.

There are one or two reservations. The car seemed generally noisier than the petrol-engined 900 I drove recently and thanks to stiffer suspension the ride was harder. And as the effect of the turbo is not fully felt until the engine is turning over at about 3,000 rpm, the car has to be driven fairly hard to reap that benefit. It is, therefore, a vehicle for the enthusiast and at £10,300 an expensive buy.

Peter Waymark

CAR BUYER'S GUIDE

FRANK DALE & STEPSONS

55 Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud III. D.H.C. by Mulliner-Park Ward. Dual with Magnolia hide, recently subject to considerable attention.

55 Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud III. 4-door Saloon. Black over Dawn teal with blue/grey hide. With a good history, including a recent refit of engine and suspension.

72 Bentley T-Type Saloon. Larch green with beige hide. Full 1973 service history.

74 Bentley R-Type. D.H.C. by Park Ward. Pacific green over velveteen with fine beige hide. A beautiful car well known to over 12 years and highly recommended.

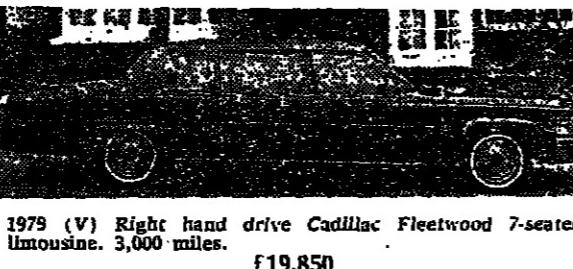
74 Bentley R-Type. Saloon. Shell grey over Connaught green. Recording only 54,000 miles from new; probably the best R-type at present available.

ALWAYS 40 CARS IN STOCK

181 Park Lane, Fulham, London SW6 10T. Telephone: 01-385 9726. Telex: 885883 FD Date G

GUY SALMON

Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey. Tel: 398 4222



1979 (V) Right hand drive Cadillac Fleetwood 7-seater limousine. 3,000 miles. £19,850

S. E. Thomas & Co (Chiswick) Ltd

1980 CX 2400 Familiale. 6-spacer Ceramic Trim. radio. £6,750.

1978 CX Prestige. Injection. C-matic. 4,000 miles. £6,750.

1978 10,000 miles. £7,750.

1978 3,000 miles. £5,750.

1978 GS Club Estate. £3,400.

1980 (series) Viva Club Saloon. 4,000 miles. £2,850.

1980 2CV6. 1,000 miles only. £2,085.

EXPORT & LEASING SPECIALISTS

256/254 Goldhawk Road, W.12. Tel: 01-749 5091

1980 CITROEN

GUERNSEY BUS AUCTION

THURSDAY, 27 MARCH, 1980

11 am at Sealink Bouet Depot, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Albion Buses 1st Registered 1933-1958 inc.

Viewing available from

Tuesday, 25 March

GUERNSEY RAILWAY CO. LTD.

PICCOT HOUSE, ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. TEL: 0481 24677

POSCHE 911 SC '74. 6,000 miles. £19,850

IMMACULATE. Silver. Berlin. D1. 3991. 8173. 01-342 7300.

1979 (V) Right hand drive Cadillac Fleetwood 7-seater limousine. 3,000 miles. £19,850

MILCARS OF MILLHILL

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Purchase, lease or finance a new or used BMW.

Examples of our deferred purchase scheme.

New 633 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £10,342 p.w.

New 635 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £12,992 p.w.

New 733 IA. Metallic paintwork. From £10,788 p.w.

New 735 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £10,134 p.w.

New 738 Auto. Metallic paintwork. From £12,780 p.w.

New 739 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £12,770 p.w.

New 740 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £12,880 p.w.

New 741 CSIA. Metallic paintwork. From £12,880 p.w.

The above figures are gross subject to all tax calculations.

FOR SERVICE AFTER THE SALE

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01-955 0361

24 hour answering service

BMW 535 AUTO

Reg. Dec. 77. 78 Spec. Floro blue metallic. Electric windows. Radio tape player. 35,000 miles. Service records available. Immaculate condition. £26,250

To: Salisbury (0722) 3161 (day)

232327 (evenings)

BMW 316

ROVER 3500 SALOON

In beautiful condition. 1 year G registration. Floro blue metallic. Sunbeam roof. Leather upholstery. Excellent running order. Recently reconditioned. All brakes just renewed. New wind and sun. Sunbeam rear heater. 225. 225. Tel: 07438 302

BMW 316

April. 1978. Topaz. Metallic. Windscreen. Radio. 5,000 miles. One owner. 23,800 miles. Tel: 07438 2237 (daytime)

FOR SALE: Cadillac Seville. 1978. 100,000 miles. £25,000 or best offer. 01-954 7573.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

Managing Director's Rolls-Royce

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II, 4-Door Saloon, 1979 Model. T' Registered. Silver Sand/Walnut, tan leather upholstery, white-wall tyres. Immaculate condition, 7,500 miles. Reason for sale, new Rolls-Royce being delivered.

£34,000 o.n.o.

Tel: 0942 882909 6/9 p.m.

BENTLEY T SERIES 1971

Sorrel Blue. air-conditioning, etc. 91,000 miles. Immaculate. 1 owner.

PRIVATE SALE

£10,750

Ring Mr. Treasurer, 01-235 4571 (office) 01-942 6281 (home)

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1979 AUDI LEASING

JOHN ASHLEY MOTORS LTD.

75-77 Pembury Rd., Kingston, Surrey.

Tel: 01-546 4551 01-549 1997

1979 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOWS

Choice of 3. £33,500 each

New Mercedes. Immediate delivery anywhere in U.K.

CLARK'S CAR SALES

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YOUNG DYNAMIC EXPORT COMPANY

Require a qualified Accountant.

The successful applicant will have 2 or 3 years relevant post qualification experience and should be capable of assuming all accounting responsibilities.

Prospects are good for



Holidays and Hotels in Britain and Ireland

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DORSET SPRINGFIELD COUNTRY HOTEL

NR. WIMBORNE, DORSET
Six acres of quiet seclusion. A traditional-run hotel set in attractive gardens. Situated in the heart of the Dorset countryside with en suite bath and C.H. rooms. Open all year round. Large wine list. Luxurious bar. Colour room. Indoor heated pool. Reached four miles inland. Modern facilities. Ideal for tennis. No court tennis. Also suitable in the winter months. Hotel atmosphere.

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TEL: WARSHAM 2117 FOR COLORFUL BROCHURE
**Ashley Court, Swan Pool Recommended.

HARDY COUNTRY AT ITS BEST

Wouldn't you like a peaceful few days relaxing in a beautiful County town? Food and wine in warmth and comfort?

WIMBORNE COURT,
BEAMINSTER, DORSET.
Tel: 025659 265. Telex 46180.

CORNWALL Polruan, fishing, house, boat, motor, V.A.C., machine, all items. Magnificent sea views. Available from 1st November to 1st April. Tel: 01726 37 Stratton Street, London, W.1. 01726 242 822.

ISLES OF SCILLY Full equipped bungalow in High Town, St. Mary's. Sleeps 2-6. Off road, beach. No pets. S.E. Jeff. Harrison, Tel: 01580 21111.

TORQUAY Seaton Hotel, seafaring tradition, location, Salcombe Down, overlooking beautiful Torbay. Tel: 0803 684 293.

TENNIS CLUB, with 10 of our 20 courts, open 24 hrs. Tel: 0993 220145.

CORNWALL Polruan, Powey, Tel: 01580 21111.

SHUGGERS, GORRAN HAVEN or Austin Guest Century family hotel. Licensed. Adj. sandy beach. Tel: 01580 21111.

EXMOR CHALET, rustic setting, spacious accommodation, colour TV, telephone, central heating.

TORQUAY Hotel, Tel: 0803 684 293.

DERWENTWATER 4 c. flats. Sleep 4-6. From £250 p.w. Tel: 01582 13532.

LAKES DISTRICT Self-catering holiday cottages throughout the year. Ideal location for a comprehensive choice of accommodation from budget to luxury. Fully furnished apartments with full kitchen, colour TV, telephone, etc. or individual cottages, bungalows in pleasant rural locations. Popular holiday centre, Bowness. Good food and wine available. Tel: 01539 420000.

Holiday in Lakeland. Stock OD Park, Tel: 01539 420000.

CUMBRIA, 5 c. flats. Tel: 01539 420000.

THE LAKES Charming 15th Century stone cottage. Sleeps 4-6. Tel: 01539 420000.

COTTAGE, 4 bed. Tel: 01539 420000.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : Deep sea drilling. 7.05 Two control problems. 7.30 News. 7.35 Two control problems. Close down at 7.55.

9.05 Schools, Colleges, Encounters: Comedy, 3.2. Athlete (Javelin); 9.52 Locks and Lead; 10.15 Maths; 10.35 Going to Work (draft skills); 11.00 Hwy o Fyd (Welsh programme).

11.25 You and Me: I Feel Better Now (r).

11.40 Schools, Colleges: Exploring science (air); 12.05 Pay Your Own Business (working together). Close down at 12.30.

1.45 News and weather.

1.45 Peter MBL at One: The cost of putting the clock forward an hour. Also, travel choice.

1.45 Master Men: The Story of Mr Funny and Mr Messy (r).

2.02 Schools, Colleges: Scene (fans of stars like Prentiss and Valentine); 2.25 A Good Job with Prospects (local reporter). Close down at 2.30.

2.20 Pobol y Cwrt: Welsh Serial.

2.35 Play School: Mary Thompson's story Where's That Key?; 4.20 Secret Squirrel: Robot Rout (r); 4.25 Jackass: Jenny Agutter concludes Marjorie Ann Watt's The Mill House Cat; 4.40 Tarzan.

Lord of the Jungle: Tarzan's Rival (r); 5.05 Restighost: Episode 3. Paddington: Michael Bond's stories about Paddington Bear; 5.35 Leonard Rose: Including Second Lyman on tonight's World Light weight title fight (9.25).

7.00 Young Maverick: Western series, Ben and Nell are involved in a bank hold-up, and Nell is taken hostage.

7.50 Butterflies: The Wendy Craig domestic comedy series. Tonight: She moves against fox hunters.

8.20 Breakaway: Episode 4 of the Francis Durbridge thriller serial with Martin Shaw as the detective. A second murder.

8.50 Points of View: Barry Took light-heartedly replies to viewers' letters.

9.00 News: With Peter Woods.

9.25 Sportsnight Special: An impressive double-ender edition. Jim Watt, of Scotland, defend his world lightweight championship title against Charlie Nash (Northern Ireland); and the ice dance championship in the World Figure Skating Championships from Dortmund. Favourites are Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karpovskiy.

The Mill House Cat; 4.40 Tarzan.

British is represented by Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean, 5.35 Reginald Perrin: Episode 3 of the sitcom; 6.05 The Sixties series with Leonard Rossiter running a community home.

11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Films: Such Dust as Dreams are Made On: Full-length pilot for the Harry O TV series shows as a tribute to its star, David Jansen, who died last month. Drama about an policeman who accepted a assignment from a man who shot him four years earlier. Film ends at 12.50 am.

Regions

SABC VARIATIONS: Wales: 1.45 pm Council; 1.55 '68 God's Wonderful Gift'; 2.05 '68 Womans' Day; 2.20 Pobol y Cwrt. In Week Out: 11.45 News; 12.45 Film: 1.05 Weather. 1.15 News; 1.25 Film: 1.35 Weather. Northern Ireland: 3.52 pm Points of View; 3.55 Spiritualist; 4.00 News; 4.15 Film: 4.20 Weather. 4.30 Kaledoscope.

10.00 News.

10.30 West Ending.

11.15 Financial World tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

11.45 Play: Plans and Asires.

12.00 News.

12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Odilon Redon; 7.05 The nature of digital computing; 7.30 Man-powered aircraft. Close down at 7.55.

8.15 News: Schools: Scene as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

4.50pm Open University: Electrolysis and codidation; 5.15 Coal.

5.40 Flash Gordon: Final episode of this early space adventure serial. Rocketing to Earth.*

6.00 *Sibonga*: Name of Destiny. Sibonga was the British ship that made headlines when it plucked many Vietnamese boat people out of the South China Sea. This film shows how three of the refugee families learned to settle down to the British way of life in the Midlands. (See Personal Choice.)

9.00 Pot Black 80: Defending Pot Black champion Ray Reardon plays Dennis Taylor in the eleventh

7.10 Gardeners' World: Another visit to Clack's farm. Items on growing vegetables, what to grow, seed saving, competition and plants with arrangements in view.

7.35 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.50 In Search of Alfred: Alfred Wood's fascinating series about Norman Conquest England. (See Personal Choice.)

8.30 *Sibonga*: Name of Destiny. Sibonga was the British ship that made headlines when it plucked many Vietnamese boat people out of the South China Sea. This film shows how three of the refugee families learned to settle down to the British way of life in the Midlands. (See Personal Choice.)

9.00 Pot Black 80: Defending Pot Black champion Ray Reardon plays Dennis Taylor in the eleventh

final qualifier for the semi-finals. 9.25 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing, with Sean Connery, and Ben Crenshaw with American country and western singer Glen Campbell. (See Personal Choice.)

10.15 *Therese Raquin*: A short showing of episode one of the TV film of the classic of Philip Mackie of Zola's novel. It is about an unfaithful wife (Kate Nelligan) who conspires in the murder of her husband by her lover (Brian Cox).

11.10 Jazz Interview with George Benson, created by Newport Festival. Also, Eric Riegner, Hammer to Paolo and L.A. 4.

11.35 Friday Night - . Saturday Morning: Late-night entertainment—fun and music—hosted by Tim Rice, with guests. Ends at approximately 12.30.

1.45 Film: An Inspector Calls (1954). Screen version of the intriguing J. B. Priestley play, with Alastair Sim as the "policeman" who says he is investigating a political killing. With Dorothy, Young, Ola Linde, Bryan Brown.

4.15 The Tomorrow People: Episode 11. Achilles Heel. The futuristic youngsters have just 10 minutes to save our galaxy. Final instalment of the adventure yarn.

4.45 Magpie: Children's magazine. Giovanni and his bearded hair styles; stick insects as pets, and pop singer B. A. Robertson.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos's secret parcel.

5.45 News: 6.00 Thematics News. 6.30 Thematics Sport: Anchor man is Ronald Allison. With reports by Eborugh Scott and Alan Taylor.

1.30 Together: An offer of another job for the warden of Rutherford College.

2.00 Afternoon Plus: Sky people talk about their affliction to Mavis Nicholson and the resident psychotherapist Glyn Seaborn Jones. (See Personal Choice.)

2.45 Film: An Inspector Calls (1954). Screen version of the intriguing J. B. Priestley play, with Alastair Sim as the "policeman" who says he is investigating a political killing. With Dorothy, Young, Ola Linde, Bryan Brown.

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THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Botanic Man (David Bellamy); 9.57 Stop, Look, Listen (plastics); 10.10 Work; 10.15 The Big Picture (founding of the Royal Society); 10.30 The Great Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 10.45 The Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 10.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 11.00 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 11.15 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 11.30 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 11.45 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 11.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 12.00 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 12.15 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 12.30 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 12.45 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 12.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.00 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.15 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.30 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.45 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 1.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.00 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.15 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.30 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.45 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 2.55 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 3.00 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 3.15 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 3.30 Vikings (Peter Ackroyd); 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YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask that if you find one and, if you wish, an error report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do so.

**THE DEADLINE
FOR ALL COPY IS
24 HOURS.**

Alternatives to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart, and will sing praises to thy name, for great is thy mercy. It wardeth me. Psalm 86: 12, 13.

BIRTHS

AGATE—On March 11, to Sue Anne Bennett and David, a son, a brother for James. See **Deaths**.
AGNEW—On March 12, to Susan Jane Taylor; and John.
BRENTLEY-JONES—On March 19, to Sue Jane Carr; and Rhodri, a son, a brother (Edward, Rhodri and Helen).
BRATHWAITE—March 12, at Bradford-on-Tone, Somerset, to Rose (née Tuck) and John.
BROOKER—On March 11, to Joanne Louise, a daughter, much loved by family and friends.
DONALDSON-HOME—On March 7th, 1980, to John Donaldson, son, a brother for Joanna and Lesley.
FOURTH—Michael and Ruth, a daughter (Penelope Ruth), on their wedding day, at Merrivale House, Northamtonshire.
HUGHES—On 13th March, at Victoria Hospital, Corby, Northants, to Peter Roger Dennis, a brother for Natasha, W.14.

BIRTHS

LAWRENCE—On March 7, 1980, to Charles and Pamela, daughter (Victoria Catherine).
MARSHALL—On March 12th, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, a son, Penelope and a daughter, Flowers to Gwendolyn & Thomas.
MARMON—On 10th March, 1980, to Michael and New Wilson, and Robert Marmion—a son, Daniel.
OLDFIELD—On March 10th at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, a son, Daniel, son of Michael and Michael—son Edward (John).
PARKER—On March 10th, 1980, to Alison and Jeff, son James.
PINEHILL—(Mrs) Christopher Pinehill, Mrs Martha and John—son, Christopher (John).
WHITE—On March 10th, 1980, to Trevor and Robert, a daughter, Linda.
SWIRE—On March 12th, and Austin, a son, Daniel, son of Michael and Michael—son Edward (John).
THOMAS—On March 12th, at Queens Head, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, a son, Webb, and Robert—son, Thomas.
TIBBOLD—On 14th March, in Elizabethtown, Lancashire, a daughter, Kate Elizabeth.

BIRTHDAYS

SELINA WOOD—Best wishes for a happy 1st birthday, from all the family.

DEATHS

ALCIE—On March 3, 1980, to Josephine, widow of Captain V. Alcic.
ALCO, AFC—Member of Parliament for Hartlepool, died suddenly on Tuesday, March 14th.
BARTHROP, FREDERICK WILLIAM—In Cheltenham, on March 14th, late of Shrewsbury, Gloucestershire, husband of the late Margaret, and father of three children. Cremation service, Monday, March 17th, at 11.30 am, followed by private service at his home.
BIGGINS—On March 12th peacefully, at Westhampton Nursing Home, Westhampton, New York, formerly of Shrewsbury, Gloucestershire, John H. Biggins, R.N.R., Service Wednesday, March 15th, at 12 noon followed by private service at his home.

BRIGGS—On 12th March in her 78th year, peacefully, at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, wife of the late Josephine, and Clifford Garner, the late Mr Clifford Garner, Darling member of Our Lady and St. Therese's Church, Liverpool, and Vicars, Carlin and Graham, Funeral in Liverpool, flowers to Haleson and Co., Earlsfarn.
CHANDLER—Our dear Harry, beloved stalwart of the Royal Engineers, died Sunday, Barbara, beloved stalwart of the Royal Engineers, at the Charting Crematorium, Kendal, on Friday, March 10th, 1980. Funeral service at 1.30 pm, followed by private service at his home.
CHARLES—On Tuesday, 11th March, 1980, at the Royal Hospital, Birmingham, Sarah, Charlotte, nee Smith, aged 1, Charlotte, and beloved mother, sadly missed by Britta, Jenny, and Jack Surtees, Lucy and John, and Charles, at Lymington Hospital, Annie Emily Clark, Mrs. of Rollingside, died peacefully, aged 80.
DE VILLE—On Wednesday, March 12th, suddenly, peacefully, at his home, 18, St. Mary's Street, Brixton, London, Anne, wife of Phoenix, Taki, Anne and Sam, Funeral service at 1.30 pm, followed by private service at his home, flowers and all enquiries, please, to P. Hollings & Son, Terminus Road, London, SW19, 01-773 0358.

DODGE—On March 13th, Lt.-Col. Douglas Duke, M.C., formerly of the Royal Yeomanry and Scarcroft, died suddenly, husband of Barbara, and father of three, Cremation service, 1.30 pm, followed by private service at his home, 18, St. Mary's Street, London, W.14.

FRASER—On March 13th, the Rev. Ron Fraser, who was stationed in Canada, under the command of the border when in the R.A.F., and died Saturday, March 10th, 1980, in Hamble, Hampshire, Stanley, son of Harry and Dorothy, wife of Philip, and loved by his wife, Taki, Anne and Sam, Funeral service at 1.30 pm, followed by private service at his home, flowers and all enquiries, please, to P. Hollings & Son, Terminus Road, London, SW19, 01-773 0358.

GARRETT—On March 13th, the Rev. J. Garrett, who served on an Ocean during World War II, died suddenly, taking rest after a short illness, Cremation service, 1.30 pm, followed by private service at his home, 18, St. Mary's Street, London, W.14.

KASH—On March 13th, A.R.P.S. Dorothy, late wife and beloved mother of Michael and Kash, F.R.P.S., a courageous and loved sister, sister-in-law, and strict private, and beloved mother, sadly missed by Britta, Jenny, and Jack Surtees, Lucy and John, and Charles, at Lymington Hospital, Annie Emily Clark, Mrs. of Rollingside, died peacefully, aged 80.

LEWIS—On Wednesday, March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

MACKINNON—On March 14th, the Rev. A.R.P.S. Dorothy, late wife and beloved mother of Michael and Kash, F.R.P.S., a courageous and loved sister, sister-in-law, and strict private, and beloved mother, sadly missed by Britta, Jenny, and Jack Surtees, Lucy and John, and Charles, at Lymington Hospital, Annie Emily Clark, Mrs. of Rollingside, died peacefully, aged 80.

MARSH—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

MORRISON—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Morrison, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

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PEPPER—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Pepper, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

ROBERTSON—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

SCOTT—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Scott, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

SPENCER—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

STEVENS—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

THOMAS—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

WHITE—On March 14th, 1980, at 1.30 pm, Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, Mrs. White, wife of Philip, and loved by family and friends, died suddenly, leaving behind his wife, Annette, and his son, Andrew, on Sunday, 9th March.

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